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AUTHOR(S):

ICHIKAWA, Mitsuo

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A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ETHNOBOTANY OF THE SUIEI DOROBO IN NORTHERN KENYA

Mitsuo ICHIKAWA
Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University

ABSTRACT A total of 1,026 plant specimens and their ethnobotanical informations were collected among the Suiei Dorobo, the hunter-gatherers in the Mathew's Range, Northern Kenya. The specimens comprise 569 scientific species, for each of which a brief botanical and ethnographic description is made. Of the 569 species, the Suiei utilize 123 species as food, 231 as medicine, 50 for various rituals, and 176 as materials for construction and making various instruments. Other 121 are used in indirect ways as fodder or as nectar source. Their vernacular names are compared with the Latin (scientific) names, and the characteristics of their utilization pattern is discussed.

Key Words: Suiei Dorobo, Hunter-gatherers, Ethnobotany, Nomenclature, Utilization.

INTRODUCTION

The "Dorobo" are the hunting people who live dispersedly in small groups in the mountain regions of Tanzania and Kenya. Much attention has been paid to them since the beginning of the 20th century (see, Dundas, 1908: Hobley, 1905 and 1935) probably because they have mistaken by the early European travelers and settlers for the original inhabitants of East Africa. We have now Huntingford's substantial ethnographic works on the Nandi Dorobo (Okiek) of the Tindored Forest (Huntingford, 1929, 1942, 1951 and 1955) published 30 to 50 years ago. More recently, various ethnographic works were undertaken on the Okiek of the Mau Escarpment (Blackburn, 1974 and 1983) and the Dorobo groups in Northern Kenya (Spencer, 1965 and 1973). However, except the brief description on the economic life of the Okiek by Huntingford (1955), these works are not primarily concerned with the ecology of the Dorobo. We have only scant knowledge about their natural environment and their relation to that environment.

I carried out an ecological and anthropological study on the Suiei Dorobo of the Mathew's Range in Northern Kenya (Fig. 1) for a total of 11 months from 1976 to 1978. During this research I collected more than a thousand plant specimens and their botanical and ethnographic informations. Based on these informations, this preliminary report aims at describing the outline of the ethnobotany of the Suiei Dorobo.

The specimens collected during the research were identified at East African Herbarium (now Kenya Herbarium). For the 1,026 specimens brought to the Herbarium, 487 species names (Latin names) were obtained. In addition to these, 82 species were identified at genus level. If we consider all of these as different species, the 1,026

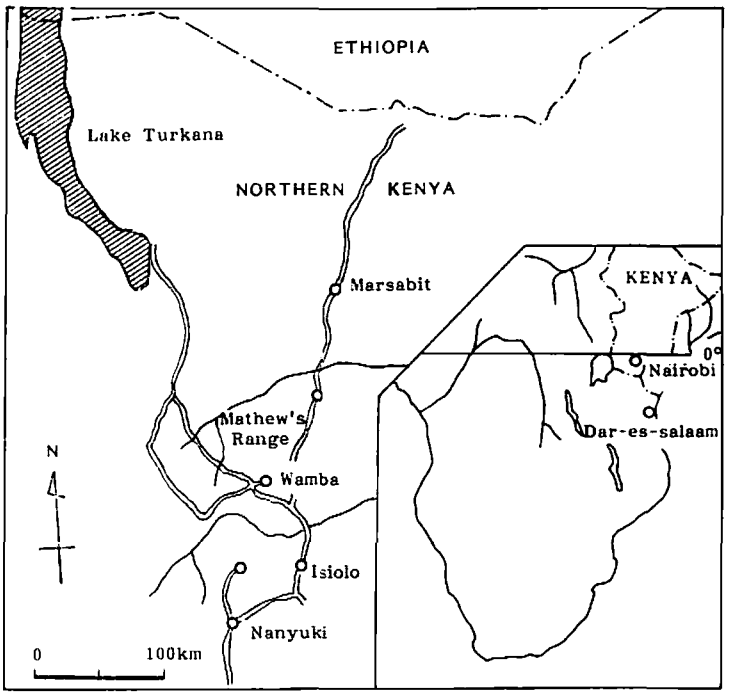

Fig. 1. The study area.

Table 1. Number of plants collected in the Mathew's Range.

Group	No. of family	No. of genus	No. of species
Cryptogamae	4	4	4
Phanerogamae			
Gymnospermae	3	3	4
Angiospermae			
Monocotyledoneae	10	30	34
Dicotyledoneae	85	300	514
Total	102	337	569

specimens comprise a total of 569 scientific species. The number of species for each taxon is shown in Table 1.

The vegetation of the Mathew's Range is roughly classified into the following types according to the altitude:

1. *Acacia-Commiphora* dry bushland (below 1200 m)
2. *Acacia* wooded grassland (1200–1400 m)
3. Intermediate bushland (1400–1750 m)
4. Montane forest (over 1750 m)

The dominant species of the montane forest varies according to the altitude or to the degree of wetness. *Croton megalocarpus* predominates in the lower and drier part of the forest, while *Juniperus-Podocarpus* in the middle and *Manilkara-Aningeria* in the higher and wetter part. Along the *laga* (wadi) in the lowland plain, thick growth

of *Acacia tortilis* and *Newtonia hildebrandtii* is also found. The details of the vegetation of the Mathew's Range were given in the previous paper (Ichikawa, 1980 and 1981).

VERNACULAR NAMES

1) General Categories

The Suiei give 502 vernacular names to the 569 species identified at species or genus level. The remaining 62 species have no vernacular names of their own and are called by the names of general categories such as grass (*nkojit*) or vine (*nkopit*) which includes a number of other species as well. One type of such general categories is concerned with the folk classification system of the Suiei, while the other is a functional category which groups together the plants according to the common attributes. The latter type is called "category of the related species" by Yamada (1983).

The Suiei have three broad classifactory categories, namely *nkojit*, *nyoorte* and *lcheni*, which roughly correspond to the life forms of the plant. *Nkojit* includes all the grassy plants of Gramineae and Cyperaceae which are important fodder plants. *Nyoorte* covers all the Cryptogamic plants and parasitic or epiphytic Phanerogamae such as orchids and *Loranthus* species, and other small plants which flourish in the rainy season and disappear immediately after the dry season begins. *Lcheni* is a category of the complementary set which includes all the other plants. This last category is further divided into *nkopit* (vine), *mbene* (herb) and *lcheni* (tree and shrub) in a narrow sense. The taxonomic structure of the Suiei's plant nomenclature can be expressed in the form shown in Fig. 2, following Berlin et al., 1974. Here, g_{1-m} indicates the vernacular name of each plant. Like the Latin names of the Linnaean system, some plants have binominal nomenclature, such as *ltupai sero* (beige-colored *ltupai* = *Sansevieria*) or *sukuroi mara* (spotted *sukuroi* = *Aloe*), which are indicated by s_{1-n} in the figure.

Apart from such systematic classificatory names, there is another kind of general names. The Suiei give a common name to the plants which share certain common

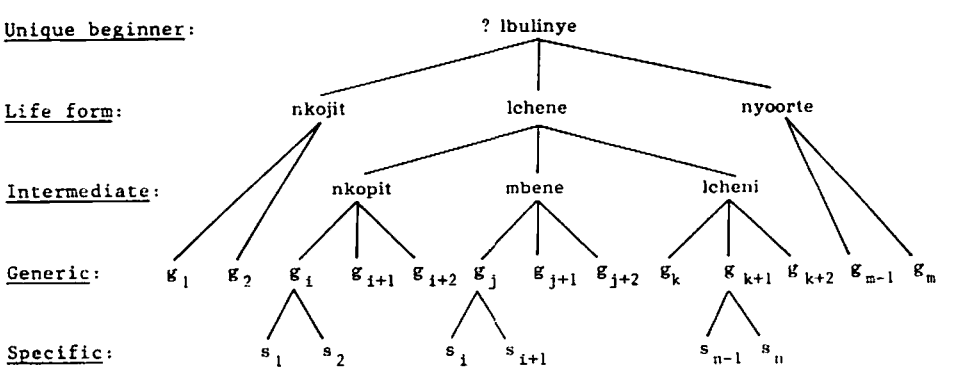

Fig. 2. Taxonomic structure of plant categories by the Suiei Dorobo.

attributes. For example, some of the cactus-like plants of Euphorbiaceae are generally called *lbopongi*, because their white latex is of specific medicinal use. Other cactus-like Euphorbiaceae plants of which the latex has not this specific use are not included in this category. Similarly, only the *Cordia* spp. that bear sweet fruits in the early dry season are called *ndorko* in general, and other *Cordia* species of which the fruits are not eaten are excluded from this category. Contrary to the classificatory general names which are concerned with the division of the plants into sub-groups, these categories emphasize the grouping of individual plants according to the common attributes. It is sometimes dependent on the context which attributes are taken into consideration. For example, the cactus-like Euphorbiaceae plants are called *nkokuwai* (tree or shrub with spines) like other spiny trees and shrubs in the context of warning away the children, while they are called *lbopongi* when talking about their medicinal use. Thus, the categories of this type are not mutually exclusive, which is unlike the case of the classificatory general categories.

2) Comparison of Vernacular Names with Scientific Names

A comparison was made between the scientific and vernacular names of the 487 species which were identified at species level. There are 348 species of which the vernacular names show one-to-one correspondence to the scientific species, 13 species (27 vernacular names) for which the vernacular names are overdifferentiated and 117 species (47 vernacular names) for which the vernacular names are underdifferentiated. The remaining 9 species have only general classifactory names. Most of the overdifferentiated species belong to the category of *lcheni* (Table 2), probably because they attract more attention of the Suiei than the plants of other life forms.

Of the 13 overdifferentiated species, 11 are differentiated into two or three vernacular species according to the habitat (see, Table 3). The rainfall in the Mathew's Range changes considerably according to the altitude, which makes a great difference in growth of some plants. The Suiei divide some plants into the highland (*supuko*) type and lowland (*lporkeri*) type. Even the same species are divided into highland and lowland types, or, different species are put into a pair of highland and lowland types (Table 4). This shows that the Suiei consider the habitat of a plant as one of the important criteria for identifying the "species" from their own standpoint. There are also other overdifferentiated species which are divided according to the difference of some specific attributes, such as the size or shape of fruits, roots and branches, or the utility for the human life.

Among the underdifferentiated species, there are also several types. Some ver-

Table 2. Life form and the degree of differentiation of vernacular names.

Life form	Over-differentiated	One-to-one	Under-differentiated	General names only	Total
lcheni	13	327	108	4	452
nkojit	0	16	3	5	24
nyoorte	0	5	6	0	11
Total	13	348	117	9	487

Table 3. Examples of overdifferentiation.

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Stated reason for overdifferentiation
1. *Adenia gummifera*	lmlilimai sarunjo	difference in the shape of root and use
2. *Apodytes dimidiata*	iyeu iyeuneti	difference in habitat
3. *Bauhinia tomentosa*	lecholo larokike	difference in habitat
4. *Commiphora africana*	lcheningiro loishimi	difference in morphology and use
5. *Croton schefferi*	ltoova lcheninkera	difference in habitat
6. *Grewia bicolor*	siteti siteti-letomia	difference in habitat
7. *Faurea saligna*	ljilma lmandurmi	difference in habitat and use
8. *Manilkara discolor*	ltooj lgissi nchogis	difference in habitat
9. *Rytiginia loranthifolia*	limejioi lkuumusiait	difference in habitat
10. *Shrebera alata*	iseu namalalo	difference in habitat
11. *Syzygium guineense*	leperoi lairakai	difference in habitat
12. *Tarenna graveolens*	lmasei lmaisol	difference in habitat
13. *Vangueria actiloba*	lkormosiyoi lmaldai	difference in habitat

Table 4. Different species comprising a set of "highland" and "lowland" types.

Lowland types (vernacular names)	Highland types (vernacular names)
1. *Acacia brevispica* (girigiri)	— *A. ataxacanth* (sholulan)
2. *Casipourea celastroides* (lobobo)	— *C. entyoides* (etok)
3. *Commiphora erythraea* (aagar)	— *C. baluensis* (lailipai)
4. *Dombeya kirkii* (lauo)	— *D. goetzenii* (lbolugwai)
5. *Leucas mollis* (lorubat)	— *Leonotis mollissima* (njicheny)
6. *Maytenus putterickoides* (lmelonntoie)	— *M. senegalensis* (laimorniai)
7. *Nuxia oppositifolia* (lpiroi)	— *N. congesta* (loiborsiau)

nacular names are given to the species of the same genus only, whereas others to the species of the different genera, or even of the different families, as shown in Table 5. Especially in the last case of underdifferentiation, the positive aspect is more important than the negative. In this case, a wide variety of plants are grouped together according to the specific attributes they share, rather than that they are simply underdifferentiated, or, that their differences are neglected. The common attributes used for such grouping include specific utility of the plants as medicine, cosmetics, materials, etc.

From these preliminary analysis of the vernacular names, it can be understood that the naming of the plants is not only to divide them into sub-groups or to differentiate them to one another, but also to group or to homogenize them. Used in this classifica-

Table 5. Examples of underdifferentiation.

Vernacular name	Scientific name	Stated reason for underdifferentiation
Type-I Species of the same genus, 42 species (20 vernacular names)		
1. irri	*Grewia similis* (Tiliaceae) *G. tembensis*	considered to be the same species
2. lboringa	*Cordia africana* (Boraginaceae) *C. abyssinica*	considered to be the same species
3. lburan	*Plectranthus igniarius* (Labiatae) *P. tenniflorus*	similar appearance and medicinal use
4. lokitengi	*Ipomoea cicatricosa* (Convolvulaceae) *I. spathulata*	similar appearance
5. mbaisherei	*Leucas martinicensis* (Labiatae) *L. urticifolia*	similar appearance
6. nangordodoi	*Cucumis prophetarium* (Cucurbitaceae) *C. sativas*	similar appearance and use of fruits
7. ntulelei	*Solanum dubium* (Solanaceae) *S. incanum* *S. renschii*	similar appearance
8. socha	*Barleria acanthoides* (Acanthaceae) *B. eranthemoides* *B. spinisephala*	similar appearance of spiny dwarf shrub
9. lampirori	*Lannea floccosa* (Anacardiaceae) *L. triphylla*	considered to be the same species
10. ldalabulongo	*Rinorea convallariiflora* (Violaceae) *R. elliptica*	considered to be the same species
11. lekule	*Euphorbia systiloides* (Euphobiaceae) *E. transvaalensis*	similar use of latex
12. letualan	*Crotaralia incana* (Papilionoideae) *C. polyspermia*	similar appaerance and use
13. lkilijo	*Aningeria adolfi-friedrici* (Sapotaceae) *A. pseudoracemosa*	considered to be the same species
14. lmasiligi	*Kalanchoe citrina* (Crassulaceae) *K. densiflora*	similar appearance and use
15. lobereti	*Phyllanthus fischeri* (Euphorbiaceae) *P. sepialis*	considered to be the same species
16. loisuki	*Zanthoxylon chalybeum* (Rutaceae) *Z. usambalense*	considered to be the same species
17. lokumeki	*Hibiscus aponeurus* (Malvaceae) *H. micranthus*	similar appearance and use
18. lomonira	*Premna oligotricha* (Verbenaceae) *P. resinona*	considered to be the same species
19. loirabirab	*Portulaca foliosa* (Portulacaceae) *P. quadrifida*	similar appearance and use
20. sinoni	*Lippia javanica* (Verbenaceae) *L. ukambensis*	similar appearance and use
Type-II Species of different genera in the same family, 29 species (9 vernacular names)		
21. langarboi	*Cynanchum hastifolium* (Cucurbitaceae) *Pentarrhinum insipidum* *Tacazzea apiculata*	similar use of fruits as food
22. ldule	*Steganotaenia araliacea* (Umberiferae) *Torilis arvensis*	similar use of stem for making a flute
23. ldurle	*Becium obovatum* (Labiatae) *Ocimum basilicum*	similar use as the substitute of snuff
24. legrruki	*Pavetta* sp. (Rubiaceae) *Psychotria tarambassica*	similar use of stem for arrow shaft
25. lkima	*Blumea* sp. (Compositae) *Sphaeranthus ukambensis*	similar appearance of stem

(continued)

Table 5. (continued)

Vernacular name	Scientific name	Stated reason for underdifferentiation
26. seiyai	*Cyperus articulatus* (Cyperaceae) *C. rotundus* *Kyllinga flava*	similar use of bulb for medicine
27. sulubei	*Abutilon longicuspe* (Malvaceae) *A. mauritianum* *A. panuoasum* *Pavonia patus* *P. urena* *Sida rhombifolia*	similar use of bark for fiber
28. lorudeniai	*Amyema panganensis* (Loranthaceae) *Danserella fischeri* *Erianthemum* sp. *Oliverella hildebrandtii* *Tapinanthus ochleri* *Viscum fischeri*	similarity as parasitic plant
29. nkaiteteyai	*Anellema aequinoctiale* (Commelinaceae) *Commelina albescens* *C. foliacea*	similar appearance
Type-III Species of different families, 46 species (46 vernacular names)		
30. dawa-le-nkop	*Gomphrena celoisioides* (Amaranthaceae) *Euphorbia inaequilatera* (Euphorbiaceae) *Indigofera spicata* (Papilionoideae)	similar use as medicine for a cut and burn
31. moire	*Justicia matammensis* (Acanthaceae) *Aerva lanata* (Amaranthaceae)	similarity of small flowers known as nector source
32. lekemojik	*Rangaeris superba* (Orsidaceae) *Uvaria scheffleri* (Annonaceae)	shape of fruit or root look like human fingers
33. loitegomi	*Jasminum floribundum* (Oleaceae) *J. fluminense* *J. parvifolium* *Helimus mystacinus* (Rhamnaceae) *Cardiospermum cornidum* (Sapindaceae)	similar use as medicine for snake-bite
34. lokilidia	*Clutia abyssinica* (Euphorbiaceae) *Erythrochlamys spectabilis* (Labiatae) *Tinnea aethiopica* (Labiatae) *Turraea mombassana* (Meliaceae) *Vernonia pauciflora* (Compositae)	similar use as medicine for eye
35. nasungoyo	*Indigofera vohemarensis* *Monechma debile* (Acanthaceae)	similar use as cosmetic (perfume)
36. pamba	*Aerva persica* (Amaranthaceae) *Kanahia laniflora* (Asclepiadaceae)	similar use of flower for cushion
37. sarunjo	*Adenia gemmifera* (Passifloraceae) *Senecio petitianus* (Compositae)	similar use for ritual medicine
38. sigiit	*Justicia diclipteroides* (Acanthaceae) *J. glabra* (Acanthaceae) *Pentanisia ouranogyne* (Rubiaceae)	? (similar indirect use of flower as nector source)
39. wasowasit	*Clerodendrum* sp. (Verbenaceae) *Microglossa pyrifolia* (Compositae)	similar use of stem for making basket
40. sirai	*Euphorbia candelabrum* (Euphorbiaceae) *Striga gesnerioides* (Scrophulariaceae)	believed to be in a host-parasite relationship
41. loilalei	*Ziziphus abyssinica* (Rhamnaceae) *Z. mucronata* *Uncaria africana* (Rubiaceae)	unknown
42. loisiteli	*Bridelia micrantha* (Euphorbiaceae) *Celtis africana* (Ulmaceae)	unknown
43. loiyabasei	*Aspilia mossambiensis* (Compositae) *Clerodendrum eriophylum* (Verbenaceae)	unknown

(continued)

Table 5. (continued)

Vernacular name	Scientific name	Stated reason for underdifferentiation
44. loitaakini	*Cordia* sp. (Boraginaceae) *Maerua angolensis* (Capparidaceae)	unknown
45. lokilisiai	*Cassia longiracemosa* (Caesalpinioideae) *Gnidia subcordata* (Thymelaeaceae)	unknown
46. songoroi	*Markhamia platycalyx* (Bignoniaceae) *Ekebergia* sp. (Meliaceae) *Brucea antidysenterica* (Simaroubaceae)	unknown
47. letrot	*Sphaeranthus mauritiana* (Compositae) *Marsilea macrocarpa* (fern)	unknown

tion and grouping are not only morphological characteristics which are normally used in modern botany, but also habitat and utility for human life. While scientifically same species may be divided into two or more vernacular "species" on the one hand, very different species in scientific terms are often grouped into one and called as such in the ethnobotanical system, if they share certain attributes. This indicates that the nomenclature of the plants is partly dependent on or at least related to the life of the people who name the plants, although in linguistics, the relationship of a plant to its name is usually thought to be arbitrary.

TRADITIONAL UTILIZATION

1) Categorization of Use

One of the major problems in the description of traditional plant utilization is how to categorize systematically the various uses of plants. Yamada (1977), referring to Conklin (1965) and other ethnobotanical works, discussed on the possibility of the universal categorization of plant use. Such universal categorization has, however, not yet been established and each researcher adopts a different set of use categories, which makes the comparison of utilization pattern considerably difficult. Here, the use of plants is tentatively classified into the following broad categories.

1. Indirect use

Some plants have no direct use to the Suiei, but used only indirectly, for example, as nector source or as fodder. The importance of these plants to their beekeeping or livestock keeping is well understood by the Suiei, and in this sense they are different from other plants on which wild animals feed.

2. Material culture

This category includes the plants which are used as the materials for construction and binding, for making various subsistence and household instruments, clothes and ornaments, and other items of their material culture.

3. Food

All the food plants are included in this category.

4. Medicine

The plants used for curing and prevention of various human and livestock diseases,

for killing or repelling insects and for snake-bites are included in this category. The poisonous plants of some use to humans are also classified into this category.

5. Ritual and ritual medicine

The plants used for some rituals or ritual medicines fall into this category. The difference between a medicine and a ritual medicine is discussed below.

There are some plants which do not fit any of these categories. Narcotics can be regarded as something between food and medicine. The Suiei like to chew the resin (gum) of some plants, or to use the ashes of certain plants as the substitute of soda to mix with the chewing tobacco. Some plants are used as the substitute of tobacco or tea leaves. These narcotics are tentatively classified into the category of food in this report. They also boil the bark or root of certain plants with the bone of a slaughtered animal. Such bone soup is often drunk after eating a quantity of roasted meat. They say those plants help the digestion of the meat they eat, or give them strength even without eating meat. There are tens of plants used for this purpose, all of which are put into the category of medicine.

There are only 27 species which the Suiei do not use, of which 6 are thought to be poisonous. The remaining 542 species comprise a total of 700 uses. Compared with the cases of other peoples in Africa, the medicinal use of plants by the Suiei is remarkable (Table 6). Among the people in Northern Kenya, the Suiei are noted for their rich knowledge of herbal medicines.

The following is a brief description of plant utilization by the Suiei.

2) Material Culture

The Suiei utilize 176 species as the material for construction, binding, and making various items of their material culture. At a Suiei's manyatta I checked 55 instruments of various kinds, of which 46 are either entirely made of wood or at least in part wood material is used. Wood is indispensable to their material culture, especially to make various types of container. In making containers, they know how to use wood materials properly for each type. For example, while fat containers are made of relatively hard wood of *Delonix alata* (*lawai*), milk or water containers are made of softer and lighter wood of various *Commiphora* species, and arrow quivers and tobacco containers made of extremely soft and light wood of *Dracaena* species. *Commiphora* species

Table 6. Number of species for each category of use.

Category	Suiei	Mbuti[1)]	Pokot[2)]	Turkana[3)]	Lega[4)]
Material	176	127	58	52	114
Food	122	80	56	53	28
Medicine	231	39	105	67	138
Ritual	50	16	15	3	14
Indirect	121	14	58	193	8
No use	27	24	?	?	14
Total no. of species	569	238	283	512	305
Total no. of use	700	276	292	368	302

1) Tanno, 1981; 2) Tanaka, 1980; 3) Morgan, 1981; 4) Ndunbo, 1980.

provide the most important wood materials for their material culture. because they are generally strong, easy to cut and carve, light to carry. and not cracked even when dry. More than 90% of their beehives are also made of *Commiphora* species (*lailipai*).

3) Food

A total of 123 species is used for food. While vearious parts are eaten (fruits of 69 species, leaves, shoots and stems of 23, roots and tubers of 18, nuts and seeds of 5, and gum and other parts of 8). fruits are most frequently used. No mushroom is eaten by the Suiei, which may explain their general indifference to mushrooms. Except for two species used for special purposes, all other mushrooms are called by a single classifactory name *lapa*. The details of the utilization of food plants were described in Ichikawa, 1980.

4) Medicine

Among the Suiei, there are two distinctive categories of medicine (Table 7). One is called *lcheni* and used for curing and preventing ordinary or "natural" diseases such as a fever or diarrhea. It is similar to a household medicine which is used by anybody whenever necessary. Another type is a ritual medicine called *ntasimu* which is for "social diseases" brought by curse, sorcery or by some other types of supernatural forces. According to the Suiei. if one gets one of such diseases, he must first consult with a diviner (*loibon*) to identify its cause. then ask a ritual medicine (*ntasimu*) specially prescribed by the diviner. The knowledge of *ntasimu* is closed (secret) to other people. Even Western medicine, also called *lcheni*, is not effective for the "social diseases". Therefore, while modern Western medicine is complementary to *ntasimu*, it is equivalent to the traditional medicine (*lcheni*). In this report *ntasimu* is separated from the ordinary medicine (*lcheni*) and put in the same category with that of ritual.

The plants regarded as *lcheni* amounts to 231 species, or nearly 40% of the total species identified. They apply these plants for about 70 kinds of "natural" diseases which they diagnose according to the syndromes, affected parts and the cause of disease.

The Suiei show a strong interest in medicinal plants. If a piece of bark or root of an unknown plant is presented to a Suiei, he will probably examine it by observing its color. smelling, tasting, then guess its medicinal utility. They have rich vocabularies for expressing the physical or physiological features of plants. They have more than ten words for taste. 5 for smell and some tens for color. Such rich vocabularies for taste, smell, and color must be closely related to their extensive use of plants for

Table 7. *Lcheni* and *ntasimu*.

Name of medicine	*lcheni*	*ntasimu*
Cause of disease	natural	social
Prescription made by	everybody	*loibon*
Secrecy of knowledge	open	secret
Type of medicine	household medicine	ritual medicine
Relationship to Western medicine	equivalent	complementary

medicinal purposes. They say, for example, a plant of which the bark is a little bitter (*kekagan*), has an astringent taste (*kemototo*) like tannin and makes water brown (*werekoi*) when boiled is good for a stomach disorder, that a very bitter (*kedua*) bark or root serves as a medicine for fever (*lchamaa*) and malaria (*nkereuwa*) in particular, or that a plant with a bad smell of a certain kind (*kelele*) can be used as emetic, that is, a medicine for making a patient vomit some harmful substance in the body. Such sensible features of plants are used by the Suiei as the agent through which they relate the plants to the human diseases.

In scientific terms, only some of the bitter plants have an effective substance for malaria and many other plants of a similar taste have no such substance at all, whereas the Suiei consider all the plants with a similar taste has a similar medicinal effect. Therefore, their medicinal use of a plant is dependent more on the cultural cognition of the plant than on its chemical (material) component itself. It remains more or less arbitrary, i.e. it is culturally determined how they use a plant for a specific medicinal purpose. However, taste, smell and color have without doubt some material basis and give the plausible appearance of an effective medicine to a plant. The Suiei consider a plant with some outstanding sensible feature(s) (taste, smell or color) as an effective medicine. The degree of arbitrariness of the relationship of a plant to its medicinal use is, therefore, between that of a plant to its use for food or materials which has sound material basis and that of a plant to its use for ritual for which culture plays a vital role. In this sense, the medicines in the Suiei's ethnobotany can be regarded as something between "thing" and "symbol".

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Author's Name and Address: Mitsuo ICHIKAWA, *Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University*, 46 Shimoadachi-cho, Yoshida, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606, Japan.

Appendix Botanical and ethnographical information of the plants collected in the Mathew's Range, Northern Kenya.

Information are arranged in the following order.
Latin name (Identification no. at Kenya Herbarium)
Commonly used vernacular name (*other name*)
Life form, frequency and habitat
Ethnographic information: 1—indirectly used as nector source or fodder plants of livestock, 2—used as materials for construction and making instruments, 3—used for food, 4—used for medicine, 5—used for ritual and ritual medicine, 6—other ethnographic information.

LICHENOBIONTA

Usneaceae

Usnea flavescens Motyka (851)
ndunene
lichen, abundant in montane forest
2—used for making a fire; 5—ritual medicine.

PTERIDOPHYTA

Adiantaceae

Actiniopteris radiata (Swartz) Link (917)
lolopir
fern, commonly found in rocky riverine forest
4—dried leaves used for tea; 5—dried leaves pounded and used as ritual medicine for relieving body pain. 6—vernacular derived from *kelopir* (to be fragrant).

Pellaea longipilosa Banap. (270)
mporo-eiyo
fern, common in rocky montane and riverine forests.

Thelypteridaceae

Thelypteris sp. aff. *T. gueinziana* (Mett.) Schelpe (342)
lemgurri
fern, common in montane forest
2—whole plant used for bed and house building.

SPERMATOPHYTA

Gymnospermae
Cycadaceae

Eucephalartos bubalinus Melville (610)
!pision
tree, rare in montane forest
2—leaves used for thatching and bedding.

Cupresaceae

Juniperus procera Endl. (613)
ltarakwai
tree, common in montane forest
2—wood used for building huts. 5—used for *lasarr* (blessing) ritual.

Podocarpaceae

Podocarpus gracior Pilger (83)
!tipilipilit
tree, abundant in montane forest
2—wood used for building huts.

Podocarpus milanjianus Rendle (830)
lkenjeesu
tree, abundant in montane forest
2—wood used for construction; twigs for making *lkepere* (stirrer).

Angiospermae
Monocotyledoneae
Agavaceae

Dracaena ellenbeckiana Engl. (159, 626)
lokidongi
tree, rare in riverine forest
2—wood hollowed out and used for making a quiver; 5—ritual medicine; 6—vernacular name derived from *ngidon* (quiver or other types of container).

Dracaena laxissima Engl. (840)
ndigirte
vine, rare in montane forest.

Dracaena sp. (276)
sasaatei
tree, common in montane forest
2—leaves used for thatching and bedding.

Sansevieria sp. (357)
ldupai
herb, common in dry bushland
2—fibers from leaves used for making *suuti* (roofing mats) in some areas; 4—root used as medicine for *lbai-le-nkolion* or *kisunono* (gonorrhea), *lbai* (joint pain) and *nkorion* (backache). First boiled with sheep fat to make a purgative, then boiled with sheep bones and the soup is drunk.

Sansevieria sp. (569)
ldupai-sero
herb, common in dry bushland
4—root used as medicine for *kisunono* (gonorrhea), *lbai* (joint pain), and *nkorion* (backache). 6—beige-colored (*seroi*) *ldupai*.

Sansevieria sp. (407, 577)
lauragi
herb, rare in hilly bushland
4—root used as medicine for *kisunono* (gonorrhea), *lbai* (joint pain), *nkirotet* (bone pain), and for pregnant women; boiled with sheep fat and the soup is drunk.

Amaryllidaceae

Amnocharis sp. (620)
manguai
herb, common in wooded savanna and bushland
4—bulb boiled in beef soup and used by moran as stimulant.

Haemanthus sp. (845)
ldulangai
herb, rare in montane and riverine forests
6—people know from this flower that the rainy season is coming.

Araceae

Strylochiton angustifolius Peter (916)
naitangisioi
herb, common in bushland and wooded savanna
6—general name for various monocots.

Commelinaceae

Aneilema aequinoctiale Kunth (644)
nkaiteteyai
herb, abundant in riverine forest and hilly bushland
4—whole plant pounded and mixed with milk, and used as children's medicine for *lchamaa* (fever).

Aneilema sp. (948)
nkaiteteyai
herb, common in bushland
4—used as children's medicine for fever.

Commelina albescens Hassk. (953)
nkaiteteyai
herb, common in bushland
4—used as children's medicine for fever.

Commelina foliacea Chiov. (163)
nkaiteteyai
herb, common in hilly bushland and montane forest
4—used as children's medicine for fever.

Commelina sp. (924)
nkaiteteyai
herb, common in hilly bushland
4—used as children's medicine for fever.

Cyperaceae

Cyperus atternifolium L. ssp. *flabelliformis* (154, 535)
laperiai
herb, common in riverine forest
2—bulb used as childrens ornament, or pounded and mixed with *lkaria* (red ochre) and applied as cosmetics; 4—bulb used as medicine for fever; pounded and mixed with tobacco and snuffed; 5—used on a circumcision rite.

Cyperus articulatus L. (986)
seiyai
herb, common in hilly bushland and riverine forest
4—bulb used as ritual medicine.

Cyperus blysmoides C. B. Cl. (972)
lkurt
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—fodder.

Cyperus rotundus L. (588)
seiyai

herb, common in hilly bushland and grassland
1—fodder.

Kyllinga alba Nees (928)
lkurt-neput
herb, common in grassland and hilly bushland
3—bulb eaten by children: 6—bulb and leaves are said to be eaten by Guinea-fowls.

Kyllinga comosipes (Matt. F. & Kuk) Napper var. *comosipes* (202)
neput
herb, common in grassland and hilly bushland
1—fodder.

Kyllinga flava C. B. Cl. (931)
seiyai
herb, common in grassland and hilly bushland
1—fodder.

Dioscoreaceae

Dioscorea quartiniana A. Rich. var. *quartiniana* (927)
lkateiyai
vine, common in hilly bushland
6—root is said to be poisonous.

Gramineae

Brachiaria leersioides (Hochst.) Stapf. (978)
lanana
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Chloris roxburghiana Schult. (984)
?
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) P. Beauv. (982)
lokusukusu
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Dichanthium insculptum (A. Rich) Clayton (985)
?
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Enteropogon macrostachyus (A. Rich) Benth. (983)
?
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Eragrostis cilianensis (All.) Lutati (589)
lmoto (*ntalangwani*)
grass, abundant in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder

Eragrostis macilenta (A. Rich.) Steud. (590)
nkojit (general name for grasses)
abundant in grassland and hilly bushland
1—fodder.

Eragrostis superba Peyr. (193)
lperesi (?)
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Heteropogon melanocarpus (Ell.) Benth. (311)
longororeki
grass, rare in hilly bushland
1—fodder; 2—ear used in children's play (thrown like an arrow).

Leptochloa obtusiflora Hochst. (977)
lperesi
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Penninsetum mezianum Leeke (980)
lmoto
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Setaria haareri Stapf & Hubbard. (976)
lkawa
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Setaria verticillata (L.) P. Beauv. (979)
nelipa
grass, abundant in grassland and wooded savanna

1—fodder; 2—whole plant with sticky ear used for thatching.

Sporobolus fimbriatus Nees. (974)
ntalangwanyi
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder

Scrobolus nervosus Hochst. (975)
loipuyupu
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Tragus berteronianus Shult. (973)
nderian
grass, common in grassland and wooded savanna
1—fodder.

Unidentified (393)
lkorme
bamboo-like grass, common in hilly bushland
1—good fodder during the dry season, as this remains green.

Liliaceae

Aloe sp. (274, 448)
sukuroi
fleshy herb, common in hilly bushland
4—root used as fermentizer to brew honey beer; juice squeezed from leaves is used as eye lotion; 6—allied species (not collected) are *sukuroi mara* and *lekoosieu*, both belonging to *Aloe* spp.

Asparagus sp. (848)
laibooloi
vine, common in hilly bushland
3—small bulbs eaten.

Asparagus africanus Lam. (987)
lomeei (*alkeek*)
vine, common in bushland
2—root used for making containers.

Chlorophytum sp. aff. *C. gallabatense* Bak. (125, 963)
mbebe
herb, common in grassland and wooded savanna
2—leaves used by children for making whistles.

Gloriosa superba L. (961)
siss
herb, common in grassland and hilly bushland
5—dried bulb put around the neck and used as ritual medicine.

Orchidaceae

Aeragis sp. (870)
lmururuti
epiphytic herb, rare in montane forest
2—used for binding beehives set in a tree.

Rangaeris amaniensis (Kraenzlin) Summerhayes (766)
lekemojik
epiphytic herb, rare in montane forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root boiled or soaked and used as medicine for chestpain; 6—vernacular derived from the shape of roots like human fingers (*lekemojik*).

Palmae

Chrysolidocarpus sp. (897)
ltungai
tree, rare in montane forest
2—used for making a beehive.

Dycotyledoneae
Acanthaceae

Barleria acanthoides Vahl. (575)
socha
dwarf shrub, common in bushland
4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for getting strength; leaves soaked in water and used for eye lotion.

Barleria eranthemoides R. Br. (44)
socha
dwarf shrub common in bushland and wooded savanna
4—root used as medicine for strength; leaves used for eye lotion; 5—whole green plant burned at *lasarr* and *nkieu* rituals.

Barleria ventricosa Nees (802)
makeyopo
dwarf shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Barleria spinisephala E. A. Bruce (44)
socha
dwarf shrub, common in dry bushland and wooded savanna
4—root used as medicine for strength; leaves soaked in water and used for eye lotion; 6—root and leaves said to be *karaprap* (irritating taste).

Barleria volkensii Lindau. (514, 600)
loiepokor
creeping herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Blepharis linariifolia Pers. (211, 370)
lmarak
spiny herb, common in dry bushland
4—whole dried plant soaked in water and used as emetic for *ndiss* (hepatitis); green plant boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for *suur* (tubercurosis) and chest-pain.

Blepharis maderaspatensis (L.) Roth. (1018)
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Duosperma kilimandsharicum C. B. Cl. (808)
ndorkonento
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—fodder; known as nector source.

Crossandra mucronata Lindau. (396, 1009)
lmunbririt (*nkitananet*)
herb, common in wooded savanna
3—orange-yellow flowers pounded and mixed with resin gum (*nengore*) for chewing.

Justicia diclipteroides Lindau (929)
sigiit
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Justicia glabra Roxb. (614)
sigiit
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Justicia matammensis Oliv. (888, 923)
moire
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Justicia nyassana Lindau (648)
labraba
herb, common forest undergrowth
1—known as nector source.

Justicia odora (Forsk.) Vahl. (364, 572)
aliki
shrub, common in savanna and bushland
2—whole plant used as perfume, pounded and mixed with red ochre (*lkaria*); 5—used as ritual medicine.

Justicia striata (Klotzch) Bullock (860)
ndoonyek
herb, common forest undergrowth
1—known as nector source.

Justicia sp. (375)
lesariani
shrub, rare in dry bushland
4—root soaked in water or boiled in sheep bone soup and used as medicine for *lubai* (joint pain).

Hypoestes aristata (Vahl.) R. Br. (241)
siposia
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Hypoestes hildebrandtii Lindau (222)
ntitikwole
herb, common in wooded grassland
1—important nector source; 2—used as construction material (for thatching and flooring).

Hypoestes verticillaris R. Br. (700)
herb, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Lepidagathis acariosa Nees. (603)
lkorme
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Monechma debile (Forsk.) Nees. (710)
nasungoyo
herb, common in grassland
2—whole plant dried, pounded and mixed with red ochre (*lkarya*), then used as cosmetics; 6—vernacular derived from *nasungoyo* (a fragrant thing).

Pseuderanthemum hildebrandtii (Lindau) C. B. Cl. (518, 646)
napungrit
shrub, common undergrowth in riverine forest
1—known as nector source.

Aizoaceae

Molluga cerviana (L.) Ser. var. *cerviana* (970)
nyoorte-le-nkop
herb, common in wooded grassland
6—vernacular name meaning *nyoorte* of the ground.

Amaranthaceae

Achyranthes aspera L. (878)
lolobakini
herb, common in riverine bushland
1—goat's fodder.

Acchyroposis greenwayii Suesseng. (730)
mbotonyi
shrub, common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for *nkereuwa* (malaria).

Aerva lanata (L.) Juss. (863)
moire
herb, common in bushland
1—known as nector source.

Aerva persica (Burm.) Mer. (418)
pamba
herb, rare in dry bushland
2—cotton-like flowers used for making a pillow.

Amaranthus gracizans L. (79)
nderere
herb, common in wooded savanna and bushland
3—leaves pounded and boiled with oil and salt, then eaten as relish; available in rainy season.

Celosia sp. (966)
lcheni-ronkai
shrub, rare in riverine bushland
5—root used as poison for sorcery (*lmanet*).

Digera muricata (L.) Mart (295)
ndokie
herb, common in bushland
1—known as nector source.

Gomphrena celosioides Mart. (925)
dawa-le-nkop
herb, common in bushland
4—root pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

Pualia lappacea (L.) Juss. (192)
lorepirepi
herb, common in dry bushland
2—sticky fruits used for filling cracks of a beehive; fruits also used for making a tea strainer.

Serococomopsis grisea Suesseng. (706)
loiborki
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source.

Sericocomopsis hildebrandtii Schinz. (570)
lturkan
shrub, rare in bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for *nkereuwa* (malaria), *ndigana* (chronic malaria) and *ndiss* (hepatitis).

Anacardiaceae

Lannea floccosa Sacleux. (354)
lampirori
shrub, rare in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water or boiled and used as medicine for *erabatisho* (stomach disorder), especially for *nkealoto* (diarrhea).

Lannea triphylla Engl. (38)
lampirori
shrub, rare in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark used as medicine for *nkealoto* (diarrhea).

Ozoroa reticulata (Bak. f.) Engl. (169, 702)
lokunonoi
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
3—resin used as chewing gum; 4—bark boiled and mixed with milk, then used as medicine for the liver (*munyuwa*) or ribpain (*nolmarei*); also used by *moran* (warrior) as medicine for strength.

Pistacia aethiopica Lincz. (1014)
lengorno
tree rare in hilly bushland and riverine forest
2—twig used as tooth-brush.

Rhus natalensis (430)
mesikiyei
tree, rare in hilly bushland

4—medicine for children; root and bark boiled and mixed with milk, and used for fever and stomach disorder; leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion; 6—vernacular name derived from "baby".

Sclerocarya sp. (168)
lmangwai
tree, common in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw in the early part of the dry season; 4—bark soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for *erabatisho* (stomach disorder).

Annonaceae

Uvaria scheffleri Diels. (139, 509)
lekemojik
woody vine, rare in riverine forest and hilly bushland
2—vine used for making a basket (*sainei*); 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for *erabatisho* (stomach disorder); 6—vernacular derived from "finger" (*lekemojik*).

Apocynaceae

Acokanthera sp. (433)
morijioi
small tree, common on the edge of montane forest (collected in Mukogodo)
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root used for arrow poison.

Adenium obesum (Forsk.) Roem & Shult. (908)
lperintai
shrub, rare in dry bushland
4—known as extremely poisonous.

Carissa edulis Vahl. (30, 665)
lamriai
shrub, common in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw, available in early dry season; 4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for getting strength; also used for *lubai*.

Landolphia sp. (553)
seebit
vine, rare in riverine forest
2—used for binding; 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root boiled in bone soup (for taking) and used as medicine for the liver and strength.

Saba sp. (524)
lkolkolai
vine, rare in riverine forest
5—ritual medicine.

Araliaceae

Cussonia holstii Engl. (329)
loiyapiyapi
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark boiled in cattle bone soup and used as stimulant, making people extremely exciting (*nchagala*).

Cussonia spicata Thunb. (406, 562)
lbolorio
tree, rare in montane forest
2—used for making a honey-storing container; 4—bark boiled in cattle-bone soup and used as stimulant.

Schefflera sp. (904)
lkeanate (*ldiini*)
tree, rare in montane forest
4—resin dissolved in water and used as medicine for chestpain.

Asclepiadaceae

Baseonema gregorii Schlecht & Rendle. (59)
nkaisigo
vine, rare on rocky hills
3—root eaten raw; available in rainy season and early dry season.

Calotropis procera Ait. f. (374)
shrub, common in riverine bushland
2—cotton-like seeds used for making a cushion; 5—ritual medicine.

Caralluma socotrana (Balf. f.) N. E. Br. (362)
mpashach
herb, rare in bushland
3—stem eaten raw.

Ceropegia sp. cf. *euryacme* Huber. (971)
langodai
climbing herb, rare in bushland
3—root eaten raw; available in rainy season and clearly dry season.

Ceropegia sp. cf. *stenantha* K. Schum (959)
nkerioi
climbing herb, rare in bushland
3—root eaten raw; available in rainy season and early dry season.

Ceropegia stenoloba Chiov. (950)
lchipiliongi
herb, rare in bushland
3—root eaten raw; available in rainy season and early dry season.

Ceropegia sp. (9)
nkaramirami
climbing herb, common in hilly bushland
3—leaves eaten raw; available in rainy season and early dry season.

Ceropegia sp. (76)
nkirioyo
climbing herb, common on forest edge
3—leaves eaten raw; available in rainy and early dry seasons; 6—considered as a highland type of the above.

Cynanchum hastifolium N. E. Br. (147)
langarboi
climbing herb, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in rainy and early dry seasons.

Cynanchum validum N. E. Br. (?) (528)
nkaramirami
climbing herb, rare in forest

Cynanchum sp. (369)
nadonkerr
climbing herb, rare on rocky hills
3—stem eaten raw (salty-tasting); available in rainy and early dry season.

Dregea abyssinica (Hochst.) K. Schum (794)
ltibibit
vine, common in riverine forest
2—used for binding; 5—ritual medicine.

Dregea schimperi Bullock (250)
lateresi (*ltibibit*)
vine, common in riverine forest
2—used for binding beehives set in a tree.

Dregea sp. (729)
kaliyongoi
vine, rare in riverine forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
2—used for binding; 4—stem and roasted and pounded, and applied to a burn (*nkema*), or smoke of this plant is used for relieving breast pain of a woman; 5—also used as ritual medicine.

Kanahia laniflora (Forsk.) R. Br. (157)
pamba
herb, common in dry bushland
2—cotton-like seeds used for making a cushion.

Pentarrhium insipidum E. Mey. (124)
lngarboi
climbing herb, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in rainy and early dry seasons.

Sarcostemma sp. (5, 442)
loilei
climbing herb, common in rocky hills
1—goat's fodder; 4—stem chewed for curing fever (*lchamaa*); root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for strength.

Secamone punctulata Decne. (179, 242, 526, 855)
sinantei (*lchuchunge*, *ltapajit*, *lmurkalet*)
vine, common in riverine forest
2—used for binding; 4—root soaked or boiled in water, and used as medicine for fever, headache and chestpain (*moiyan-lo-lgoso*); also used for tea, mixed with milk; 5—ritual medicine.

Tacazzea apiculata Oliv. (136)
langarboi
climbing herb, rare in hilly bushland.
3—fruit eaten raw.

Balanitaceae

Balanites aegyptiaca (L.) Del. (116)
logwai
tree, common in bushland and wooded savanna
2—resin (called *wala*) used as glue; wood for making a playing board (*ndotoi*); root and branch for knife haft; 4—resin dissolved in water and used as medicine for ribpain (*nolmarei*); 5—also used as ritual medicine.

Balanites orbicularis Sprague (119, 210)
sarai
tree, rare in bushland

2—wood used for making a playing board (*ndotoi*); 3—fruit eaten; available in early dry season; 4—leaves pounded and applied to a wound (*nkipoloi*); also soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

Balsaminaceae

Impatiens sodenii Engl. & Warb. (331)
lorubat
shrub, rare in riverine forest
4—root boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for *lubai* (joint pain).

Basellaceae

Basella alba L. (647)
lemidongo
creeping vine, common in riverine forest
2—stem used for play, for making a children's necklace.

Bignoniaceae

Kigelia africana (Lam.) Benth. (73)
lmumoi (*ltaruboi*)
tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making a stool (*lorika dapash*); 4—fruit used as fermentizer for brewing honey beer.

Markhamia platycalyx Sprague (1035)
songoroi
tree, rare in riverine and montane forest.

Tecoma stans (L.) H. B. K. (283)
lparasindi
tree, rare in forest
1—known as nector source.

Boraginaceae

Cordia abyssinica R. Br. (656)
lboringa
tree, common in riverine forest and forest edge
2—wood used for making a stool; bark stripped and used for making a rope.

Cordia africana Lam. (771)
lboringa
tree, common in riverine forest and forest edge
2—wood used for making a stool; bark stripped and used for making a rope.

Cordia ovalis R. Br. (138)
seeki
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—used as construction material; 3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season; 4—root boiled in water, mixed with milk and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 5—also used as ritual medicine; 6—fruits of *Cordia* generally called *ndorko*.

Cordia sinensis Lam. (292a)
silapani (*lgweita*)
shrub, common in dry bushland
2—construction material; also used for making a stick; 3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder (*erabatisho*); sometimes used with honey and soda ashes for curing stomachache and diarrhea.

Cordia sp. (117)
lmanture
shrub, rare in bushland
2—construction material; 3—fruit eaten raw.

Cordia sp. (368)
loitaakini
shrub, rare in bushland
2—construction material; also used for making ear-plugs and sticks; 3—fruit eaten raw.

Echiochilon lithospermoides Moore (757)
lalasho
herb, rare in grassland
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as livestock medicine.

Ehretia cymosa Thonn. var. *silvatica* (655)
lokureti (*lechachuri*)
tree, rare in riverine forest
2—used for making a fire-stick, sheath (*lchachur*) and a handle of a hoe; 6—*lechachuri* derived from sheath which is made of this tree.

Heliotropium pectinatum Vaupel. (297, 937)
lmasikirai
herb, common in riverside bushland
1—known as nector source.

Burseraceae

Boswellia hildebrandtii Engl. (170)
silalei
tree, rare in bushland
3—resin (*nengore*) chewed; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 5—resin put on the head of arrows which are used to shoot birds at a circumcision rite.

Commiphora africana (A. Rich.) Engl. s. lat. (990)
laishimi
tree, common in dry bushland
2—wood used for making a pillow (*lorika-le-ngwe*) and plug of a milk container; also used as weight (*maakit*) or *lkerenget* (falling spear trap); 3—sprout (*ndeletan*) eaten raw; available from September to November; wood and root chewed when thirsty; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Commiphora africana (A. Rich) Engl. s. lat., form with pubescent calyx (992)
lcheningiro
tree, common in dry bushland
3—sprout eaten raw; available from September to November; resin chewed; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—vernacular meaning greyish-brown (*ngiro*) tree (*lcheni*).

Commiphora boiviniana Engl. ssp. *boiviniana* (991)
layamai
tree, common in bushland
2—wood used for making a beehive, plug of a milk container, goat's bell (*lodongodon*) and fire-stick; 3—fruit and sprout eaten raw; fruit available in minor dry season and sprout from September to November.

Commiphora sp. cf. *C. baluensis* Engl. (993)
lailipai
tree, common in hilly bushland and forest edge
2—wood used for making a beehive (more than 90% of the beehives observed in the Mathew's Range are made of this species); red bark soaked in water and used for dying a sheath; 3—sprout eaten raw; available September through November; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—dried wood of this tree is specifically called *lubili*; considered as the highland type of the next species (994).

Commiphora sp. aff. *erythraea* (Ehreb.) Engl. (994)
tree, rare in dry bushland
2—wood used for making a beehive; red bark soaked in water and used for dying; 3—sprout eaten raw; available September through November; 4—unripe fruit used for relieving toothache; 6—considered as the lowland type of the above (993).

Commiphora madagascariensis Jacq. (989)
lemalasin
tree, rare in bushland
2—considered as the best material for making a milk container (*lmala*).

Commiphora mollis (Oliv.) ssp. *mildebraedii* (145)
lomonira
tree, rare in hilly bushland
2—wood used for making a beehive; 3—resin chewed; fruit and sprout eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Commiphora schimperi (Berg.) Engl. (988)
lekura
tree, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making a water bucket (*ngalao*) for cattle, milk container and a beehive; 3—resin chewed; sprout eaten raw (September through November); 6—nests of stingless bees often found in this tree.

Commiphora sp. (178)
legwesiwesi
tree, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making a goat's bell (*lodongodon*) and pillow (*lorika-le-ngwe*); 3—juicy root chewed when thirsty; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder (diarrhea).

Commiphora sp. (712)
loibor-aik
tree, rare in bushland
2—resin used as cosmetics; 4—unripe fruit used for toothache; 6—vernacular meaning white (*loibor*) hand (*aik*), because the resin, when rubbed, makes a hand white.

Commiphora sp. (372)

loitukutuk
tree, rare in dry bushland
2—wood used for making a milk container; resin used as cosmetics; 4—bark used as medicine for chestpain; 6—vernacular derived from a taste, *ketukutuk* (to be hot).

Commiphora sp. (366)
lamany
tree, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making a weight (*maakit*) of *lkerenget*, a trap with a falling spear; 3—juicy root chewed when thirsty.

Commiphora sp. (379)
lekashishin
tree, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making a beehive.

Commiphora sp. (995)
lmambarian
tree, very rare in dry bushland
2—wood used for making a beehive.

Campanulaceae

Cyphia glandulifera A. Rich. (31)
lkurjij
herb, rare in hilly bushland
3—root eaten raw; available in early rainy season.

Canellaceae

Warburgia ugandensis Sprague (?)
sokoni
tree, rare in hilly bushland (bark obtained at Wamba)
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for chestpain (*muiyen-lo-lgo'o*), sometimes used with milk.

Capparidaceae

Boscia angustifolia A. Rich var. *angustifolia* (60)
lororoi
tree, common in bushland and wooded savanna
4—bark soaked or boiled in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria (*nkereuwa*) and hepatitis (*ndiss*).

Boscia coriacea Pax. (293)
serichoi
shrub, common in dry bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for hepatitis (*ndiss*); also used as livestock medicine.

Cadaba farinosa Forsk. ssp. *farinosa* (130, 770)
lorosoro
shrub, common in bushland
4—ritual medicine; 5—used for ritual (marriage, circumcision and other celebration rituals), burned in fire or put at the entrance of a hut.

Capparis tomentosa Lam. (102)
laturdei
shrub, common in bushland
4—fruit applied to a wound to keep flies off; 5—poison used by a diviner (*diviner*).

Cleome hirta (Kl.) Oliv. (1001)
?
herb, common in rainy season in wooded savanna.

Gynandropsis gynandra (L.) Brig. (942)
lasaiet
herb, rare in bushland
3—bitter leaves boiled and eaten as relish.

Maerua angolensis Dc. (827)
loitaakini
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
2—wood used for making ear plug (*lkolalei*).

Maerua denhardtiorum Gilg. (365)
ndaaruma
shrub, rare in bushland
3—nuts boiled and eaten; 4—leaves dried and pounded, and applied to infected eyes; also soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

Maerua edulis (Gilg. Bened) De Wolf (150, 417)
lamuegi
shrub, common in bushland
3—nuts boiled and eaten; root tastes sweet; after chewing this root, water tastes very sweet.

Maerua endlichii Gilg. & Bened. (204, 576)
nyirman
shrub, rare in dry bushland
4—root soaked in warm water and used as purgative; also boiled in goat bone soup and drunk when seriously ill.

Maerua kirkii (Oliv.) F. White (503)
lokorkor
shrub, rare in bushland
3—nuts boiled and eaten; available from June to September.

Maerua triphylla A. Rich. var. *johannis* (378, 674)
lataasia (*lamologi*)
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—leaves chewed and mixed with ashes, then applied to a boil (*lodotai*); also leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

Thylachium africanum Luor. (352)
sakarantei
shrub, locally common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available from June to October.

Caryophyllaceae

Pollichia campestris Ait. (574)
nkayakuj
dwarf shrub, rare in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Celastraceae

Catha edulis (Vahl) Forsk. ex. Endl. (specimen not collected)
miraa
shrub, sold at Wamba
4—young twigs chewed as stimulant.

Maytenus heterophylla N. Robson. (896, 901)
sagmai (*nchachunai*)
shrub, rare on forest edge
4—root boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for strength; 6—considered as a highland type of the next species.

Maytenus putterlickioides Exell. & Mendonca (91, 705)
laimorniai (*lmelon-ntoie*)
shrub, common in hilly bushland
4—root used as medicine for strength; 6—considered as lowland type of the above.

Maytenus undatus (Thunb.) Blakelock (527, 605, 839)
selemnai (*ltui*, *sokoneti*)
tree, common in forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Maytenus sp. (664)
lodonganayoi
tree, common in forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Maytenus sp. (1013)
?
tree, very rare in hilly bushland (observed only in Mbagasu, Mathew's Range).

Mystroxylon aethiopicum (Thub.) Loes. (443)
lodonganayoi
tree, rare in forest (collected in Mukogodo Forest)
4—bark soaked in water, or boiled and mixed with milk, then used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Hippocrata sp. (651)
nkopit-lesala
vine, common in riverine forest
2—used for binding beehives; 6—vernacular meaning vine (*nkopit*) of Lesala (lineage name).

Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium opulifolium Koch. & Zix. (695, 726)
lkornit (*mbooga*)
herb, common in wooded grassland
3—leaves boiled and eaten as relish; available in rainy season.

Salsola dendroides Pall. var. *africana* (414)
aduum
dwarf shrub, rare in dry bushland
1—given to livestock for salt; 3—leaves eaten raw (taste salty).

Combretaceae

Combretum aculeatum Vent. (64)
lemawoi
shrub, common in dry bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria (*nkereuwa*) and hepatitis (*ndiss*); also used for dysentry and hiccup (*lekiyoget*).

Combretum molle G. Don. (49, 426, 567)
lmarroi (*lkurongoi*)

tree, common in hilly bushland
4—bark or root boiled in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder, liver disease, sore throat and ribpain; 5—also used as ritual medicine.

Combretum sp. (142)
lbukoi
tree, rare in bushland
2—bark soaked in water and used for tanning skin; 4—bark boiled or soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for hepatitis (*ndiss*); also used as livestock medicine.

Combretum sp. (143)
naibukoi
tree, rare in bushland
2—construction material; wood used for ax haft: 4—bark soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine.

Combretum sp. (115, 579)
lebokich
shrub, common in bushland
2—construction material.

Terminalia orbicularis Engl. (292b)
lkerbei
tree, common in dry bushland
2—wood used for *lorien* (twig used for smoking milk container); 6—stingless bees' nests often found in this tree; offer good shade even in the driest season.

Compositae

Achyrothalamus marginatus O. Hoffm. (649)
sinpaadet
shrub, common forest undergrowth
1—known as nector source: 2—leaves used for making a bed.

Ageratum conyzoides L. (267, 645)
nasungoyo-e-nkare
herb, rare in riverine bushland
2—whole plant dried and pounded, and mixed with red powder (*lkaria*), then used as cosmetics; 6—vernacular meaning *nasungoyo* of river (*nkare*) side.

Aspilia mossambicensis (Oliv.) Wild (1006)
loiyapasei
shrub, common along riverside bushland
1—known as nector source: 2—used for thatching a hut.

Bidens incumbens Sherff. (288)
ntasimu sirwa
shrub, common in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder (*erabarisho*): stem chewed as an emetic medicine for malaria.

Blepharispermum fruiticosum Klatt & Schinz (363)
legruki
shrub, rare in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft.

Blepharispermum lanceolatum Chiov. (947)
legruki
shrub, rare in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft.

Blumea sp. (300)
lkima
herb, common in grassland near water
1—nector source; 2—used for thatching a hut.

Conyza newii Oliv. & Hiern. (320)
lesirko
herb, rare on rocky hills
2—whole plant dried, pounded and mixed with red powder (*lkarya*) for use as cosmetics; 4—pounded and mixed with red powder, and applied to pimples; 5—also used as ritual medicine.

Crassocephalum bojeri (Dc.) Robys (599)
loiramirami
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—juice squeezed from leaves used as medicine for baby's cold (*nkerobi*): root boiled in water and used when curing gonorrhea (this is used after treating with *makutukuti* root and mutton soup).

Crassocephalum manii (Hook. f.) Milne.-Redh. (238, 631, 857)
legarmon (*sapututi*, *sulosulo*)
shrub, rare in hilly bushland and riverine forest
1—nector source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for malaria; also used as ritual medicine.

Erlangea tomentosa S. Moore (760)
upuanja
shrub, rare in bushland

1—known as nector source; 2—stem used for making a fire-stick (*lpiron*).

Helichrysum blumaceum D. C. (537)
lmesikerai
herb, common in bushland and wooded savanna
1—fodder and nector source.

Helichrysum kirkii Oliv. & Hiern. (736)
lmuntarasi
herb, rare in grassland
1—fodder and nector source.

Hirpicium diffusa (O. Hoffm.) Roess. (536, 918)
lmasurti
herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

Kleinia kleinioides (Sch. Bip.) M. F. R. Tayl. (1022)
longwaroi
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—goat's fodder; 3—resin chewed.

Kleinia sp. (371)
ldenja
shrub, rare in dry bushland
4—honey of stingless bees (*njobi*) from this flower tastes bitter and used as an emetic medicine for malaria; 6—considered as lowland species of the above.

Lactuca capensis Thunb. (922)
ndaa-o-ntare
herb, rare in bushland
1—goat's fodder; 6—vernacular meaning food (*ndaa*) of smallstock (*ntare*).

Microglossa pyrifolia (Lam.) O. Ktze (237, 821, 859)
sumaati (*waswasit, lepaam*)
tree, rare in hilly bushland and riverine forest
1—nector source; 2—used for making fire-stick (*liperon*); 4—leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion; also used to wash babies suffering from skin rashes (*lpepedo*) or measles (*ltipo*).

Pluchea ovalis D. C. (633)
loikonbao
herb, common in riverside bushland
1—nector source; 6—vernacular meaning chewing tobacco.

Psiadia punctulata (D. C.) Vatke. (564)
labai
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—stem used for an arrow shaft; 4—leaves boiled in water and used for insecticide; leaves pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

Senecio lyratipartitus A. Rich (632)
sapuju
herb, rare in riverine forest
1—nector source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for fever.

Senecio petitianus A. Rich. (666)
sarunjo
vine, rare in riverine forest
5—root used as ritual medicine.

Senecio stuhlmanii Klatt. (641)
lepepedo
vine, rare in riverine forest
4—leaves soaked in water, then used to wash skin rashes; 6—vernacular derived from skin rashes (*lpepedo*).

Senecio sp. (768)
ntangalasu
vine, rare in riverine forest
4—root chewed as an emetic medicine, or soaked in water and used as a purgative.

Sphaeranthus gomphrenoides O. Hoffm. (754)
letrot
herb, common in grassland
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for a pregnant women.

Sphaeranthus ukambensis O. Hoffm. (617)
lkima
herb, common in grassland
1—nector source.

Spilanthus mauritiana (A. Rich.) D. C. (780)
lelaplapi
creeping herb, common on riverside
4—stem chewed as medicine for fever; 6—vernacular derived from its taste (*kelaplap*).

Tagetes minuta L. (630)
lbangi
herb, rare in riverine bush

4—whole plant smoked as an insecticide; also soaked in water and used for killing insects.

Vernonia brachycalyx O. Hoffm. (545)
lokomati
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—nector source; 4—leaves soaked in water and used for washing skin rashes (*lepepedo*).

Vernonia lasiopus O. Hoffm. (582)
nkaputi
shrub, common in riverine bushland
1—nector source; 2—leaves used to make a bed when sleeping in bush.

Vernonia pauciflora Less. (199)
lokilidia
shrub, rare in riverine bushland
4—leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

Convolvulaceae

Astripomoea lachnosperma (Choisy.) Meeuse. (1002)
loibortapuka
creeping herb, common in bushland and wooded savanna
1—known as nector source; 6—vernacular meaning white (*loibor*) flower (*tapuka*).

Astripomoea malvacea (Klotzsch) Meeuse. (675)
nkokitengi
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—known as nector source; 5—ritual medicine.

Ipomoea arachnosperma Welw. (1024)
nayop-owaru
shrub (vine), common in bushland
1—nector source; 6—vernacular meaning a hiding place (*nayop*) of a carnivore (*lowaru*).

Ipomoea cairica (l.) Sweet. (409)
lkurundere
creeping shrub, common in bushland
1—nector source.

Ipomoea cicatricosa Bak. (1004)
lokitengi
creeping shrub, common in bushland
1—nector source.

Ipomoea clythrocephala Hallier. f. (408)
nayop-owaru
vine, common in bushland
1—nector source; 6—vernacular meaning a hiding place (*nayop*) of a carnivore (*lowaru*).

Ipomoea jaegeri Pilg. (744)
nyiluto
shrub, common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root used with sheep fat as medicine for *kisunono* (gonorrhea).

Ipomoea mombassana Vatke. (715)
laimtiai
vine, common in bushland
1—nector source.

Ipomoea longituba Hall (43)
loiswashi
vine, common in hilly bushland
3—root roasted or boiled and eaten.

Ipomoea oenotherae (Vatke.) Hall. f. (201)
leropij
herb, locally common in grassland and bushland
3—carrot like root eaten raw; available in rainy season.

Ipomoea spatulata Hall. f. (101. 450)
lokitengi
shrub, abundant in bushland
2—leaves used for making a bed; 4—juice squeezed from leaves used as eye lotion; 5—leaves steamed with hot stones and used as ritual medicine.

Merremia ampelophylla Hall. f. (939)
semalelei
vine, rare in dry bushland
3—root boiled and mixed with milk, and eaten.

Crassulaceae

Kalanchoe citrina Schweinf. (1016)
lmasiligi (*lesarieni, siligai*)
herb, rare in bushland
2—stem used for making a flute; 5—used as *ntasimu* (ritual medicine).

Kalanchoe densiflora Rolfe. (460, 769)
lmasiligi
herb, rare in riverine forest

2—stem used for making a flute; 5—ritual medicine.

Kalanchoe lanceolata (Forsk.) Pers. (658)
lmasiligi
herb, rare in bushland near water
2—stem used for making a flute; 5—ritual medicine.

Cruciferae

Lepidium bonariiense L. (763)
sokotei-le-nkop
herb, rare in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—stem and leaves soaked in water and used as a purgative medicine for "cleaning the stomach" of a women just after giving a birth.

Cucurbitaceae

Coccinia sp. nr. *grandiflora* Cogn. (683)
sanate
vine, rare on rocky hills and forest edge
3—root boiled and eaten, sometimes dried and preserved; available in both rainy and dry seasons.

Coccinea sp. (657)
namondoosio
vine, rare in forest
3—fruit eaten raw; available in dry seson.

Cucumella sp. (14)
lngalaiyoi
creeping herb, rare in hilly bushland
3—fruit and root eaten raw; available in rainy season.

Cucumis dipsaceus Spach. (826)
lduju
creeping herb, common in grassland and bushland
1—fruit eaten by goats; 2—fruit used by children for making a small calabash for playing.

Cucumis prophetarium L. ssp. *dissectus* (Naud.) C. Jeffr. (92)
nangordodoi
creeping herb, common in grassland and bushland
1—fruit eaten by goats; 2—fruit used by children for making a small calabash for playing.

Cucumis sativus L. (291)
nangordodoi
creeping herb, common in bushland
2—fruit used by children for making a small calabash for milking a goat.

Cucumis sp. (148, 219)
laisiraruai
creeping herb, common in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available toward the end of rainy season.

Gerrardanthus lobatus (Cogn.) C. Jeffrey (549)
silinbi
creeping herb, common in riverine forest
2—dried fruit used by children for play (for making ringing sound); 6—vernacular derived from a shilling coin (*silinbi*).

Kedrostis pseudogifef (Gilg.) C. Jeffrey (47, 96)
sakurdumi
vine, common in bushland and wooded savanna
1—leaves eaten by goats; 4—bark soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria and hepatitis.

Kedrostis sp. (214)
lngalaiyoi
vine, very rare in bushland
4—used as medicine for various deseases; root boiled with goat's fat and drunk as medicine for curing impotence; also used for strength; leaves pounded and snuffed for curing *lbai-le-ngwe* (*lbai* of head, headache of the front).

Lagenaria sp. (258)
leakitok
vine, rare in forest
2—fruit used for making a calabash container (*nkirau*).

Peponium vogelii (Hook. f.) Engl. (332)
lkusiaiti (*lalak*)
vine, rare in forest
3—fruit eaten raw, much favored; available in dry season; 4—unripe fruit tastes sour and bitter, and eaten as medicine for fever; 6—some people say *lalak* is a highland type of *lkusiaiti*.

Zehneria anomala C. Jeffrey (933)

lmelapale
vine, rare in dry bushland
3—green fruit eaten raw; available in rainy season.

Ebenaceae

Diospyros abyssinica (Hiern) White (21, 42)
Ldumut (*ldulandrit*)
tree, common on forest edge
1—nector source; 2—wood used for making a stick (*rungu*).

Euclea schimperi (D. C.) Dandy (74, 420)
lchingei
tree, rare on forest edge
4—bark used as medicine for the liver (*munyuwa*); bark and root boiled with the bark of *Olea africana* (*lorien*) and used as an anthelmintic medicine for tapewarms (*ntuma* or *munyoo*); bark also used for curing stomach disorder.

Euphorbiaceae

Acalypha fruiticosa Forsk. var. *egandulosa* A. Rade. Sm. (37)
siaiti
shrub, abundant in hilly bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft and stopper of a beehive lid; 4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for the liver; also used as medicine after eating too much honey.

Acalypha racemosa Baill. (807)
nduupu
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
2—sticky leaves used for bedding.

Argomuellera macrophylla Pax. (818)
lkormoloiki
tree, rare in riverine forest
6—honey from this flower considered to be poisonous, causing trouble with joints.

Bridelia taitensis Pax. & Vatke (100)
lorokare
shrub, common in bushland
2—twig used as tooth-brush.

Bridelia micrantha Baill. (906)
loisiteti
shrub, rare in riverine forest (collected at Uaso Ronkai).

Clutia abyssinica Jaub. & Spach. var. abyssinica (758)
lekilidia
shrub, rare in riverine forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
1—known as nector source; 4—leaves soaked in water for use as an eye lotion.

Croton dichogamus Pax. (724)
localdengai
shrub, common in high grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked and used as medicine for malaria (*nkereuwa*) and other ordinary fever (*lchamaa*); 6—root tastes hot (*ketuktuk*).

Croton macrostachys Del. (231)
epit (*parmaala*)
tree, rare in forest
1—nector source.

Croton megalocarpus Hutch. (24, 428)
lmargweit
tree, abundant in lower montane forest
1—important nector source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for fever.

Croton scheffleri Pax. (1)
nloopa
shrub, common in bushland
1—nector source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for malaria and fever; 6—considered to be highland (supuko) species of the next.

Croton scheffleri Pax. (598)
lcheni-o-nkera
shrub, common in dry bushland
1—nector source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for fever; 6—vernacular name means a tree (*lcheni*) of children (*nkera*); root tastes bitter (*kedua*).

Drypetes gerrardii Hutch var. *gerrardii* (28)
ltulelei
tree, rare in montane forest
2—wood used as construction material; 3—fruit eaten raw.

Erythrococca bongensis Pax. (727)
ltulelei
shrub, rare on forest edge (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root roasted and mixed with butter, then used as children's medicine.

Erythrococca fischeri Pax. (842)
ldelen
shrub, rare in lower montane forest
3—fruit eaten raw.

Euphorbia candelabrum (400)
sirai
tree, common in hilly bushland
2—bark used to glaze pottery; 4—root used as medicine for severe stomach diseases; first, root is boiled in gastric juice of cattle or goat and the decoction is drunk: second, small amount of root is boiled in goat or cattle bone soup, then the soup is drunk; third, meat and bone soup are eaten; root also used as medicine for female infertility; 6—root tastes hot (*kelangalan*) and the decoction used for making the body hot.

Euphorbia cuneata Vahl. (203)
ltiliman
shrub, common in dry bushland
4—sticky latex used for removing dust from the eye; also used as livestock medicine for calf's *ndiss* (hepatitis).

Euphorbia heterochroma Pax. (678)
lkelelit (*lbopongi*)
small cactus-like plant, common in rocky hills
4—whole stem roasted and soaked in water, then after removing floating latex (*mbopon*) the decoction is drunk as medicine for pneumonia (*nolmarei*) and tuberculosis (*ribi* or *suur*); 6—stem tastes *ketuktuk* (hot).

Euphorbia inaequilatera Sond. (872)
dawa-le-nkop
herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant pounded and used as medicine for a wound and burn; 6—vernacular meaning medicine (*dawa*) of the land (*nkop*).

Euphorbia polyantha Pax. (941)
lekule
herb, rare in bushland
2—white latex used by children in an immitation play of circumcision; 6—vernacular derived from its white latex like milk (*kule*).

Euphorbia scheffleri Pax. (13)
lkorbobit
shrub, common in bushland
2—wood used for making a fire-stick (*lpiron*): 4—fruit used for toothache, roasted and applied to a carious tooth, sometimes used with sheep fat.

Euphorbia systyloides Pax. var. *lata* N. E. Br. (932, 1000)
lekule
herb, common in bushland
2—white latex used by children in a circumcision play; 6—vernacular derived from milky (*kule*) latex.

Euphorbia transvaalensis Schlecht. (294)
lekule
herb, common in bushland
2—latex used by children in a circumcision play; 4—latex also used for curing warts (*lkeeti*).

Euphorbia sp. (398)
lparaa
tree, common in rocky hills
2—wood used for making a beehive; 4—latex (*mbopon*) used for killing hyaena; bark roasted and applied to a running sore (*nyoolei*) in order to prevent further infection; latex used for curing a skin disease of livestock.

Euphorbia sp.
nemunyi
small cactus-like plant, common in rocky hills
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for chest and rib pains.

Heywoodia lucens Sim. (326, 601)
nyoosia
tree, common to abundant in lower montane forest
1—nector source.

Marfaritaria discoidea (Baill.) Webster (513, 640)
loisaei
tree, rare in lower montane forest
1—nector source: 6—considered to be tree of rain, as water always drops under this tree.

Phyllanthus fischeri Pax. (72)
lobereti
shrub, locally abundant in hilly bushland
1—nector source: 2—twig used as toothbrush.

Phyllanthus sepialis Muell. Arg. (507)
lobereti
shrub common in hilly bushland
1—nector source; 2—twig used as tooth-brush.

Phyllanthus guineensis Pax. (653)
lesuei
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
1—nector source; 6—vernacular derived from the name of a local group of the Dorobo (Suei or Suici).

Phyllanthus rotundifolius Wild. (383)
lcheni-le-njobi
shrub, common in dry bushland
1—nector source of *nkasuiyasui* (honey of stingless bees); 6—vernacular meaning a tree (*lcheni*) of stingless bee (*njobi*).

Ricinus communis L. (75, 471)
lampaalegi
shrub, locally common in riverine forest
4—oil from the seed used as a purgative medicine.

Securinega virosa (Wild.) Baill. (97)
lkirebuki
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder in some place.

Tragia brevipes Pax. (522)
ltamejioi
vine, rare in riverine forest
4—root boiled in bone soup and used by moran as medicine for strength; 6—taste *kelangalan* (similar to hot taste).

Tragia insuaris Prain (785)
sabai-e-nkera
vine, rare in hilly bushland
4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used by moran as medicine for strength.

Flacourtiaceae

Dovyalis abyssinica (A. Rich.) Warb. (82)
lmoro
tree, common in montane forest
3—fruit eaten raw.

Rawsonia lucida Harv. & Sond. (377, 511)
lkokodate
tree, rare in lower montane forest
3—fruit eaten raw; available in late rainy season.

Trimeria tropica Burkill. (740)
ledat
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for fever and malaria.

Geraniaceae

Monsonia angustifolia A. Rich (761)
lenpai-e-nabo
herb, rare in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for the liver disease.

Monsonia longipes Knuth. (945)
?
herb, rare in bushland.

Pelargonium quinquelobatum A. Rich (965)
naseisyo
herb, locally common in hilly bushland
3—stem eaten raw; 6—vernacular derived from its taste (sour = *keseisyo*).

Guttiferae

Garcinia livingstonei T. Anders (140, 558, 636)
yolet (*lkasiyoi*)
tree, common in riverine and montane forests
2—twig used for making a stirrer (*lkepere*); 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; bark also used by moran as medicine for strength; 6—bark tastes *kemototo* (tannin's taste) and eaten by elephants.

Hamamelidaceae

Trichocladas ellipticus (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Sond. ssp. *malosanus* (Bak.) Verde. (339, 550, 741)
lpalagilagi
tree, common in montane forest
2—wood considered to be termite-resistant and used as construction material; 4—bark boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for stomach disorder and strength; 6—

bark tastes *kemototo* (tannin's taste) and eaten by elephants.

Hydnoraceae

Hydnora abyssinica Schweinf. (122)
naikaiyamoi
parasitic plant of *Acacia*, rare in bushland
3—root boiled and eaten; 4—whole plant dried and pounded and used as medicine for stomachache and other stomach disorder.

Icacinaceae

Apodytes dimidiata Arn. var. *acutifolia* (248, 635)
iyeu
tree, common in riverine forest
1—nector source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; also used as medicine for strength by moran; 6—considered to be the lowland type of the next species; bark tastes *kemototo* (tannin's taste).

Apodytes dimidiata Arn. var. *acutifolia* (323, 912)
iyeuneti
tree, common in montane forest
1—nector source; 4—bark used as medicine for stomach disorder and strength; 6—considered to be highland type of the above; bark tastes *kemototo*.

Labiatae

Ajuga remota Benth. (735)
salala
herb, rare in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—whole plant pounded and soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria.

Becium obovatum (E. Mey.) N. E. Br. (306)
ldurle
herb, rare in bushland
4—leaves used as a substitute for snuff tobacco (*naisuki*).

Becium sp. (381)
moire
herb, common in grassland and bushland
1—nector source; 6—collectively called *rabraba*.

Erythrocochamys spectabilis Guerke (968)
lokilidia
shrub, common in riverside bushland
4—leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion.

Fuerstia africana Th. Fries. (764)
lkarya-lo-muny
herb, rare in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
2—leaves pounded and applied as cosmetics; 6—vernacular meaning red ochre (*lkarya*) of a rhino (*muny*).

Hoslundia opposita Vahl. (554, 660)
nchode
shrub, common in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Ipoza multiflora (Benth) E. A. Bruce (625, 671)
sakua-leotimi (*lemoosua*)
shrub, common in riverine forest
2—stem used for making a fire-stick; 4—burned ash used as a substitute for soda ashes (*makati*).

Leonotis mollissima Guerke (843)
njicheni
herb, rare on forest edge.

Leucas calostachys Oliv. (748)
nkenjeni
shrub, rare on forest edge (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—in some area (Naibor Keju) leaves used as fermentizer (together with *Aloe* root and the fruits of *Kigelia*) for brewing honey beer.

Leucas marticinensis R. Br. (198)
mbaisherei
herb, common in bushland and grassland
1—nector source.

Leucas mollis Bak. (275, 587, 781)
loorpat (*lkomelas*, *norpat*)
herb, common in grassland and bushland
1—nector source; 6—considered to be a lowland type of *Leonotis mollissima* (*njicheni*).

Leucas pratensis Vatke (865)
melonyi (*lkomelas*)

herb, common in riverside bushland
1—nector source.

Leucas urticifolia R. Br. (604)
mbaisherei
herb, common in riverside bushland
1—nector source.

Leucas sp. (183)
sigiit
herb, common in bushland
4—leaves and flowers soaked in warm water and the decoction is used as eye lotion.

Ocimum basilicum L. (532)
ldurle
herb, common in grassland and bushland
4—leaves used as substitutes for snuff (*naisuki*) and chewing tobacco (*loikonbao*).

Ocimum suave Willd. (172, 254, 619)
lbakututi (*lemuran*)
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—stem used for making a fire-stick; 4—whole plant burned and the ashes used as a substitute for soda ashes.

Orthosiphon suffrutescens (Thonn.) J. K. Morton (913)
ldololit
shrub, locally common in riverside bushland
1—nector source.

Plectranthus assurgens (Bak.) J. K. Morton (867)
ldololit
herb, common in riverside bushland.

Plectranthus caninus Roth. (725)
laashao
herb, common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—used as medicine for the liver; also used for livestock medicine for making the afterbirth (*midon*) come out.

Plectranthus igniarius Schweinf. (943)
lburan
herb, common in bushland
4—used as livestock medicine for making the afterbirth (*midon*) come out.

Plectranthus tenuiflorus Vatke. (251)
lburan
herb, common in bushland
4—women's medicine (substitute of the next species): whole plant soaked in warm water and used as a purgative medicine for cleaning the "stomach" after giving a birth.

Plectranthus sp. (10)
sumuruai
herb, common in hilly bushland
4—women's medicine; whole plant soaked in warm water and used as medicine for "cleaning the stomach" after giving a birth, especially when the afterbirth (*midon*) does not come out.

Plectranthus sp. (240)
loetimi
shrub, rare in riverine forest
2—stem used for making a fire-stick; 4—whole plant burned and the ashes used as a substitute of soda ashes.

Plectranthus sp. (876)
nabunap
herb, rare in riverside bushland
6—considered to be poisonous for goat.

Plectranthus sp. (559)
lopetali
herb, common undergrowth in forest
2—leaves used for bedding.

Pycnostachys umbrosa (Vatke.) Perkins (875)
lmoalo
shrub, rare in riverine bushland
4—used as ritual medicine.

Satureia punctata (Benth.) Brig. (999)
matalakwa
dwarf shrub, rare in rocky hills
4—leaves used for making tea.

Tinnea aethiopica Kotscy & Peyv. (131)
lokilidia
shrub, common in riverside bushland
4—fruit and leaves pounded and soaked in water, then used as eye lotion.

Leguminosae (Caesalpinioideae)

Bauhinia tomentosa L. (25)
lecholo
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—wood used for a spear shaft; twigs used for smoking milk containers, called *lorien*; twigs also used as toothbrush; 6—considered to be a lower type of the next species.

Bauhinia tomentosa L. (246)
lorokike
shrub, common on forest edge
2—material for toothbrush, spear shaft and *lorien* (twig used for smoking a milk container); 6—considered to be a highland (*supuko*) type of the above.

Cassia didymobotrya Fres. (347, 723)
senetoi
shrub, common on forest edges
4—root soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria (*nkereuwa*) and hepatitis (*ndiss*); 6—root tastes *kedua* (very bitter).

Cassia longiracemosa Vatke (415)
lokirisiai
shrub, common in hilly bushland (collected at Loinyowashin)
4—root and leaves soaked in water, and the decoction is mixed with milk, then drunk as medicine for fever.

Cassia singueana Del. (717)
lkimerteti (*lengorno*)
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder (stomachache and diarrhea) and sore throat (*mueyian-lolgoso*).

Cadia purpurea (Picc.) Ait. (899)
lkekeriai
tree, locally common in hilly bushland (collected at Uaso Ronkai)
4—bark used with *morijioi* (*Acocanthera* sp.) for making arrow poison.

Delonix elata (L.) Gamble (127)
lawai
tree, rare in hilly bushland
2—wood used for making a container, specially oil or butter container, and goat's bell (*lodongodon*).

Newtonia hildebrandtii (65)
loimuki (*lokusoroi*)
tree, common in wooded grassland
1—nector source; 2—wood used for construction and also for charcoal burning; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder, specially for excessive eating; 6—bark tastes *kemototo* (astringent).

Tamarindus indica L. (716)
rogei
tree, very rare in hilly bushland
3—leaves eaten raw, or dried and used for making tea; 4—fruit, or root and bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder (*erabatisho*).

Tylosema fassoglensis (Schweinf.) Torre & Hillcoat. (309)
lekauri
vine, common in hilly bushland
1—goat's fodder, important in dry season.

Leguminosae (Mimosoideae)

Acacia ataxacantha D. C. (151)
siololan
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—goat's fodder: nector source; 2—construction material; 4—in some area, leaves soaked in water and used as eye lotion, or pounded and applied to a boil (*lodotai*); 6—considered as a highland type of the next species.

Acacia brevispica Harms. (113)
lgirigiri
shrub, abundant in bushland
1—nector source and goat's fodder; 2—used for construction materials; 4—in some area, used as livestock medicine; 6—considered as a lowland type of the above.

Acacia drepanolobium Sjöestedt (110)
luai
shrub, rare in bushland
3—green gall eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—bark tastes *kemototo* (astringent).

Acacia elatior Brenan ssp. *elatior* (501)
sesiai
tree, rare in riverside wooded grassland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—bark tastes *kemototo*.

Acacia etbaica Schweinf. ssp. *platycarpa* Brenan (572)
lchakwai
tree, locally common in bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Acacia gerrardii Benth. (731)
lankau
tree, locally common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—bark boiled and the decoction is mixed with milk, then used as medicine for *nkirotet* (bone pain), *lbai* (joint pain) and *nkorion* (backache); 6—considered to be related to *Acacia tortilis*.

Acacia hockii DeWild. (93)
lerai
shrub, rare in riverside bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for children's diarrhea; bark also used for making tea.

Acacia humalosa Benth. (299)
lkerdedi
tree, rare in dry bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for diarrhoea.

Acacia horiida (L.) Willd. ssp. *benadirensis* (Chiov.) Hillcoat & Brenan (399, 411)
lmarti
tree, rare in bushland
3—green gall eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—considered to be related to *luai* because of its gall.

Acacia mellifera (Vahl) Benth (109)
iti
tree, common in dry bushland
1—nector source, 2—used for charcoal burning and for making a stick (*rungu*).

Acacia nilotica (L.) Del. (63, 95)
lkiloriti
shrub, rare in bushland and wooded savanna
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine on various occasions; for women after giving a birth, bark boiled in goat bone soup; for stomach disorder, bark soaked in water; dried pods boiled in water and drunk like tea; in some area green pods pounded and applied to a wound; 6—bark tastes *kemototo* (tannin's taste).

Acacia nubica Benth. (216)
ldepe
shrub, rare in dry bushland
4—used as medicine for various diseases; for *nkirotet* (a disease of bone), and *ndiss* (hepatitis), bark boiled in goat bone soup; for gonorrhea (*kisunono* or *lbai-le-nkolion*), boiled with *makutukuti* (*Clerodendrom*) and sheep fat, and drunk; sold at market as medicine; 6—bark has peculiar smell (*kelele*).

Acacia reficiens Wawra ssp. *misera* (123)
lchurai
shrub, abundant in dry savanna
3—sweet inner bark chewed; 4—bark also used for childrens stomach disorder.

Acacia senegal (L.) Willd. (175)
nderikesi
tree, locally common in bushland
3—gum obtained in large quantities and eaten; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Acacia tortilis (Forsk.) Hayne (105)
ltepes
tree, abundant in wooded savanna and bushland
1—pods (called *sagaram*) are important food of goats in the dry season; 2—used as construction materials for building huts and fences; inner bark used for binding; root used for making a haft of chisel (*lalem-lo-lkeek*) for curving a wooden container; wood also used for charcoal burning; 3—dried pods called *lpaas* pounded and mixed with milk to drink; 4—bark soaked in water, and the decoction is mixed with milk, then used as medicine for *nkirotet* (disease of bones); 5—used as ritual medicine and also indispensable to various rituals, like *lasarr* and *nkieu*.

Acacia sp. (391)
lumunyamunyi (*lmelelek*)
tree, rare in hilly bushland
2—core wood used for making a *rungu*; 4—bark boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for strength; also soaked in water for use for stomach disorder; 6—bark tastes *kemototo* (tannin's taste).

Acacia sp. (883)
lkikeanbausu
shrub, very rare in hilly bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for children's stomach disorder; 6—bark tastes a little sweet; this species is considered to be related to *lerai* (*Acacia hockii*).

Albizia anthelmintica Brongn. (106)
lmugutan
tree, common in hilly bushland
4—bark boiled in water and used as an anthelmintic medicine for tapeworms (*ntuma*); decoction also used for washing skin rashes (*lpepedo*) of children; sold at markets; 6—bad smell of a certain kind (*kelele*).

Albizia sp. (234)
enteti
tree, common in montane forest
6—considered to be related to *reket*.

Dichrostachys cinera (L.) Wight & Arn. ssp. *africana* Brenan & Brummitt. (180, 585)
lekiri
tree, common in hilly bushland
4—leaves used as eye medicine; leaves dried and pounded, and put into eye, then washed away with water.

Entada leptostachya Harms (191)
ltalampoi
tree, common in hilly bushland
4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for strength; soaked in water and used for chestpain and joint pain (*lbai*); 6—considered to be a lowland type of the next.

Entada sp. (20)
lodotapuka
tree common on forest edge
4—root used with goat soup as medicine for strength; 6—considered as a highland type of the above; *tapuka* means flower.

Leguminosae (Papilionoideae)

Abrus schimperi Bak. (515)
saikorkori
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—stem used as a toothbrush.

Craibia laurentii De Wild. (50, 682)
lmampaatei
tree, common in riverine forest and on forest edge
3—beans considered to be poisonous and eaten only after boiling for several hours; highly nutritious and one of the most important wild plant foods of the Suiei; available in dry season.

Crotalaria incana L. ssp. *purpuracens* (Lam.) Milne-Rodh. (405)
letualan
shrub, common in dry bushland
2—dried pods (making a bell-like sound) used by children for playing as a substitute for a bell.

Crotalaria polysperma Schweinf. (534)
letualan
shrub, common in bushland
2—dried pods used by children for playing as a substitute for a bell.

Dolichos oliveri Schweinf. (707)
ldakat
creeping herb, rare in bushland
4—root considered as poisonous.

Erythrina abyssinica Lam. ex DC. (394, 583)
loboni
tree, rare in hilly bushland and forest edge
2—wood used for making *ngalao* (watering bucket for cattle); 6—considered as a highland type of the next.

Erythrina sp. (298)
lngorochi
tree, common in dry bushland
2—wood used for making *ngalao*; 6—considered as lowland type of the above.

Glycine wightii (Wight & Arn.) Verdc. sp. *wightii* var. *longicanda* (Schweinf.) Verdc. (905)
loieti
vine, common in hilly bushland and riverine forest
1—goat's fodder.

Indigofera arrecta A. Rich. (413)
imeim
shrub, common in wooded grassland and bushland
2—dark green juice squeezed from leaves applied to lips as cosmetics.

Indigofera bogdanii Gillett var. *bogdanii* (767)
lunyinyi
dwarf shrub, common in grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked in water and the decoction mixed with milk, and drunk as medicine for *lbai* (joint pain) and *nkirotet* (bone pain).

Indigifera garckeana Vatke (704)
letorobo
shrub, common in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for *kisunono* and *lbai*.

Indigofera lupatana Bak. f. (384)
lataasia
shrub, rare in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft.

Indigofera spicata Forsk. (915)
dawa-le-nkop
herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

Indigofera spinosa Forsk. (359)
lketagishi
shrub, common in bushland
4—root boiled in goat soup and used as medicine for strength, specially used when recovering from illness.

Indigofera swaziensis Bolus var. *swaziensis* (668)
lmejala (*lparcholwa*)
shrub, rare in hilly bushalnd
4—root soaked in water and used with milk as medicine for rheumatism (*lbai*) and bone pain (*nkirotet*).

Indigofera vohemarensis Baill. (227)
nasungoyo
shrub, rare in rocky hills
2—a fragrant plant; stem used for making a necklace, or pounded and mixed with *lkarya* (red powder) and used as cosmetics; 6—vernacular name meaning "to be fragrant".

Indigofera volkensii Taub. (911)
lketagishi-o-nkishu
herb, common in bushland
1—goat and cattle fodder; 6—vernacular meaning cattle's *lketagishi*.

Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet ssp. *uncinatus* Verdc. (783)
lalandei
creeping herb, common in hilly bushland
3—small beans boiled and eaten.

Lonchocarpus sp. (687)
lteroi
tree, common in bushland
4—bark soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria and hepatitis (*ndiss*).

Macrotyloma axillare (E. Mey.) Verdc. var. *glabrum* (667)
lgisoiya
creeping herb, common in hilly bushland
1—cattle fodder.

Mucuna gigantea (Willd.) DC. ssp. *quadrialata* (Bak.) Verdc. (680)
lairraaj
vine, common in riverine forest
3—beans boiled and eaten; traditionally, beans were stored for future use; available in dry season.

Ormocarpum keniense Gillet (969)
ldolisioi
shrub, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making ear plugs of moran.

Ormocarpum trichocarpum (Tanb.) Engl. (563)
lengotia
shrub, rare in rocky hills and bushland
4—root and bark used as women's medicine; boiled in sheep fat (*lkerr*) and given to a pregnant woman when she bleeds so as to prevent miscarriage; 6—root tastes *ketuktuk* (hot).

Sesbania sesban (L.) var. *nubica* Chiov. (892)
loiyangalanyi
shrub, locally common in riverside bushland
4—root boiled in goat soup and used as medicine for strength.

Stylosanthus fruticosa (Retz.) Alston (920)
?
dwarf shrub, rare on rocky hills.

Tephrosia noctiflora Bak. (395)
letomia
shrub, common in bushland
4—root soaked in water or chewed for use as medicine for fever; 6—root tastes *kedua* (very bitter).

Tephrosia polyphylla (Chiov.) Gillett (685)
lepausi (*letomia*)
shrub, common in bushland
4—root chewed or soaked in water and

used as medicine for fever; 6—root *kedua*.

Tephrosia uniflora (Chiov.) Gillett. (351)
letomia
shrub, common in bushland
4—root chewed or soaked in water and used as medicine for fever; 6—root *kedua* (very bitter).

Vatovaea pseudolablab (Harms.) Gillett (207)
njiasi
vine, locally common in rocky bushland
3—root eaten raw or roasted.

Vigna frutescens A. Rich. (615)
nanyoi
vine, locally common on rocky hills
3—root roasted and eaten.

Vigna ?membranacea A. Rich. (107)
lgisoiya
vine, rare in bushland
3—root roasted and eaten.

Vigna praecox Verdc. (149)
nkapanga
vine, locally common on rocky hills
3—root boiled or roasted and eaten.

Vigna sp. (78)
lalandei
creeping herb, common in riverside bushland
3—beans boiled and eaten.

Vigna sp. (52)
ldakat
vine, common in bushland
4—root considered as poisonous and used as ritual medicine.

Lobeliaceae

Cyphia glandulifera Hochst. (914)
lkurjij (*langurta*)
herb, common in hilly bushland
3—root eaten raw.

Lobelia giberroa Hemsl. (223)
lkewai
shrub, rare in montane forest
4—honey from this flower considered to be poisonous and used as an emetic medicine for malaria.

Loganiaceae

Nuxia congesta Fres. (833)
loiborsiau
tree, common in forest
1—nector source; 2—wood used for making a fire-stick; 6—considered to be a highland type of the next species.

Nuxia oppositifolia (Hochst.) Benth. (135, 690)
lpiroi
tree, rare in riverine forest
1—nector source; 2—wood used for making a fire-stick; 6—considered to be a lowland type of the above.

Strychnos henningsii Gilg. (17)
lshipilikwa
tree, common on forest edge
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for fever; boiled in water and the decoction is mixed used with sheep fat and drunk to induce abortion; root also used with *morijioi* to make arrow poison.

Strychnos mitis S. Moore (721)
ltakurmot
tree, common in riverine forest and montane forest
2—fruit used for making a necklace of children; wood used for making a stick.

Strychnos usambarensis Gilg. (607)
lantururwai
tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making a spear shaft and stick.

Loranthaceae

Amyema panganensis (Engl.) Balle. (171)
lorudeniai
parasitic plant, common in hilly bushland
4—medicine for women's disease: whole plant soaked in water or boiled in sheep bone soup and used for preventing a pregnant woman from miscarriage in early stage; 5—also used as ritual medicine.

Danserella fischeri (Engl.) Balle. (386)
lorudeniai
parasitic plant, common in bushland (collected on *Cordia ovalis*)
4—whole plant boiled in sheep bone soup and used as medicine by pregnant women for preventing miscarriage; 5—also used as ritual medicine.

Erianthemum sp. (711)
lorudeniai
parasitic plant, common in bushland (collected from *Rhus natalensis*)
4—whole plant boiled in sheep bone soup and used as medicine for a pregnant women; 5—and also as ritual medicine.

Oliverella hildebrandtii (Engl.) Van Tiegh (596)
lorudeniai
parasitic plant, common in hilly bushland
4—whole plant boiled in sheep bone soup and used as medicine for a pregnant women: 5—ritual medicine.

Tapinanthus ochleri Engl. (907)
lorudeniai
parasitic plant, common in bushland
2—juice squeezed from red flowers is put into moran's eye to make it red and fierce; 4—whole plant boiled in sheep bone soup and used as medicine for pregnant women.

Viscum fischeri Engl. (742)
lmeitimokon
parasitic plant, common in wooded savanna (collected from *Acacia gerrardii* at Naibor Keju)
4—whole plant boiled with sheep fat and used as an emetic and purgative medicine which makes an afterbirth come out; 6—vernacular meaning "a thing which cannot support by itself."

Lythraceae

Ammannia aegyptiaca Willd. (810)
nadosoei
herb, locally common in riverside grassland.

Lawsonia inermis L. (714)
lgeriai
shrub, rare in bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for dysentry or other severe diarrhea: also used for a women's stomach disorder after giving a birth; 6—tastes *kekagan* (a little bitter) and smells *kelele* (bad smell of a certain kind).

Malpighiaceae

Cancanthus auriculatus (Radlk.) Niedenzu. (245, 543, 688)
lkisushi (*laimtiai, lmanumanu*)
shrub, locally common in bushland
1—nector source; 4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for body pain, such as bone pain (*nkirotet*), rheumatism (*lbai*) and backache (*nkorion*): in some area it is used for malaria.

Triaspis niedenzuiana Engl. (373)
ngopit-o-nikeroi
vine, locally common in riverine forest
1—nector source.

Marsileaceae

Marsilea macrocarpa Presl. (820)
letrott
herb, locally common in riverside grassland.

Malvaceae

Abutilon longicuspe A. Rich. (894)
sulubei
shrub, common in bushland
2—bark used for making a basket (*sainei*).

Abutilon mauritianum (Jacq.) Medic. (580)
sulubei
shrub, common in bushland
2—bark used for making a basket.

Abutilon pannosum (Forsk.) Schlect. (998)
sulubei
shrub, common in bushland
2—bark used for making a basket.

Hibiscus aponeurus Sprague & Hutch. (279)
lokumeki (*nkaranyi*)
shrub, common in bushland
2—stem used by children for making a miniture arrow; 3—small fruit eaten raw; 4—root burned and the ashes are applied to a boil (*lodotai*); 5—ritual medicine.

Hibiscus greenwayi Baker (1012)
erigen manjoi
shrub, rare in wooded savanna
2—stem used for making a fire-stick; 3—young leaves eaten raw; sweet stem chewed.

Hibiscus micranthus L. f. (538)
lokumeki
shrub, common in bushland
2—stem used by children for making a

miniture arrow; 4—root burned and the ashes applied to *lodotai* (boil).

Hibiscus vitifolius L. (592)
sabai
shrub, rare in bushland
6—vernacular derived from its hairly spine (*sabai*) of the stem: noted as harmful to children.

Pavonia arabica Boiss. (1005)
lyolon
shrub, rare in bushland
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for fever (*lchamaa*).

Pavonia urens Cav. var. *tomentosa* Brenan (629)
sulubei
shrub, common in bushland
2—bark used for making a basket.

Sida ovata Forsk. (530)
neabi
dwarf shrub, common or locally abundant in dry bushland
1—cattle's fodder.

Sida rhombifolia L. (871)
sulubei
shrub, common in riverside bushland
2—bark used for making a basket.

Meliaceae

Ekebergia sp. (81)
songoroi
tree, rare in montane forest
2—construction material.

Ekebergia sp. (230)
reket
tree, rare in montane forest
1—nector source; 2—construction material.

Lepidotrichilia volkensii (Guerke) Leroy (226, 844)
lkukutia (*ilagas*)
tree, rare in montane forest
2—wood used for making a beehive.

Melia volkensii Guerke (302)
lmarmaroi
tree, common in hilly bushland and riverine forest
2—wood used for making a stool (*lorika dapash*), beehive (*ngidon*) and honey container (*ldalaam*); 4—wood burned for killing insects, specially mosquitos.

Trichilia roka (Forsk.) Chiov. (504)
lbeeri
tree, locally common in riverine forest
1—nector source.

Menispermaceae

Chasmanthera dependens Hochst. (12)
lobito
vine, locally common on rocky hills
3—stem roasted and eaten; available all the year around; 5—ritual medicine.

Cissampelos pareira L. var. *orbiculata* (DC.) Miq. (854)
nakuotolo
vine, common in riverine forest
1—nector source.

Tinospora caffra (Miers) Troupin (11, 540)
lmungurit (*njibise*)
vine, locally common on rocky hills
3—stem roasted and eaten.

Monimiaceae

Xymalos monospora (Baill.) Warb. (324)
lkukutia
tree, rare in montane forest
2—wood used for making a beehive.

Moraceae

Dorstenia sp. cf. *D. denticulata* Peter (61, 956)
lmangaritt
herb, locally common in rainy season
3—root eaten raw.

Ficus capensis Thub. (249, 655)
ldeesan
tree, common in riverine forest
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—bark tastes *kemototo* (tannin's taste).

Ficus glumosa Del. (708)
eletan
tree, common in riverine forest
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in

water and used as medicine for stomach disorder: 6—bark *kemototo* (tannin's taste).

Ficus natalensis (Miq.) Hochst. (34, 734)
seepei (*septei*)
tree, common in riverine forest and forest edge
2—dried wood used for making fire: 3—fruit eaten raw; important food; available all the year around.

Ficus sycomorus L. (137)
lngaboli
tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making a stool; 3—fruit eaten raw: 4—bark soaked in water and used for stomach disorder: 6—bark *kemototo* (tannin's taste).

Ficus sp. (307)
iligi
tree, rare in hilly bushland and forest edge
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Ficus sp. (301)
ltulugumi
tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making a stool; 3—fruit eaten raw.

Ficus sp. (141, 933)
reteti
tree, common in riverine forest and forest edge
2—wood used for making a stool; 3—sweet fruit eaten raw (important wild fruit); resin used as chewing gum; 5—ritual medicine.

Ficus sp. (345)
ltalaan
tree, rare in riverine forest
6—fruit not eaten.

Ficus sp. (531, 623)
ltakarioi
tree, rare in riverine forest
6—fruit not eaten.

Ficus sp. (155, 506)
lkeeya
tree, rare in riverine forest
4—fruit considered to be poisonous.

Ficus sp. (243)
ndento
tree, rare in montane forest
2—dried wood used for making fire and for fumigating honeybees; 3—fruit eaten raw: 6—considered as a highland type of *seepei* (*Ficus natalensis*).

Moringaceae

Moringa sp. nr. *M. stenopetala* (Bak. f.) Cufod. (1015)
lorisanjo
herb, rare in bushland
4—small quantity of root eaten raw for curing fever (*lchamaa*); 5—also used as ritual medicine (*ntasimu*).

Myrsinaceae

Maesa lanceolata Forsk. (862)
lomuluai
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for chestpain (*mueyian-lo-lgo'o*); 6—bark tastes *kekegan* (a little bitter).

Myrsine africana L. (319)
seketeti (*seketeti-le-ngaeta*)
shrub, rare in highland rocky places
4—fruits are highly valued medicine and sold at a local market; first, they are boiled in goat and cattle bone soup and used as medicine for getting strength, used especially when severely sick or wounded; fruits boiled with sheep fat and the decoction is drunk as a traquillizer; fruits also used as an anthelmintic medicine and for fever; 6—fruits taste *kekagan* (a little bitter) and *ketuktuk* (hot) and makes the body warm.

Myrothamnaceae

Myrothamnus flabellifolius (Sond.) Welw. (313)
serangoina
shrub, common on rocky hills
4—leaves used for making tea; and also as medicine for chestpain (*mueyian-lo-lgo'o*).

Myrtaceae

Eucaripus sp.
masanduku
tree, common around towns (collected at

Mararal)
4—bark soaked in water and the decoction used with milk or honey as medicine for *nkirotet* (bone pain), *lbai* (joint pain) and *nkorion* (backache).

Syzygium guineense (Willd.) DC. (322, 539, 546)
leperoi (*lmalaany*, *lanbop*)
tree, common in riverine forest
4—bark boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for strength and for woman's infertility; bark soaked in water and used for stomachache; 6—considered as a lowland type of the next one.

Sygygium guineense (Willd.) DC. (786)
lairakai
tree, common in montane forest
4—bark used as medicine for strength and for woman's infertility; 6—considered as a highland type of the above.

Nyctaginaceae

Boerhavia sp. (158)
naisho-o-ntare
herb, locally common in dry bushland
1—goat's fodder; 4—leaves dried and pounded and mixed with water, and applied to skin rashes (*lpepedo*) and wounds; 6—vernacular meaning honey (*naisho*) of smallstock (*ntare*).

Ochnaceae

Ochna insculpta Sleumer (286, 327, 652)
modonkorit (*lkootum*)
tree, common in montane forest
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for chestpain; also boiled in bone soup for use as a medicine for strength.

Ochna sp. (262)
lpangaat
tree, rare in montane forest
1—nector source.

Olacaceae

Strombosia scheffleri Engl. (552, 880)
lchenimara (*lchenikeri*, *nainyirubene*)
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomachache; bark also boiled in goat bone soup for use as a medicine for strength.

Ximenia americana L. (253, 709)
laamai
shrub, common in hilly bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for diarrhea; 6—bark tastes *kemototo* (astringent taste).

Ximenia caffra Sond. var. *natalensis* Sond. (89)
lmunguchi
shrub, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for diarrhea; 6—bark *kemototo* (astringent).

Oleaceae

Jasminum floribundum R. Br. (568)
?
vine, common in hilly bushland.

Jasminum fluminense Vell. ssp. *holstii* (Gilg.) Turrill. (686)
loitegomi
vine, common in bushland
4—root dried and smoked like a cigarette for relieving headache.

Jasminum parvifolium Knobl. (177)
lmanumanu (*loitegomi*)
vine, common in hilly bushland
4—root dried and smoked like a cigarette for use as medicine for headache; also used for snake-bite.

Linociera battiscombei Hutch. (565)
loliontoi
tree, common in montane forest
2—wood used for making a *rungu* (club) and spear shaft; fruit for making a girl's necklace; 4—bark soaked in water and used for malaria (*nkereuwa*), backpain (*nkorion*) and as anthelmintic medicine (with *lmukutan* and *lchingei*); 6—bark *kedua* (very bitter) and *kelele* (bad smell of a certain kind).

Linociera nilotica Oliv. (335)
nekapile (*ldeemian*)
tree, rare in montane forest
1—nector source; 4—bark soaked in water for use as medicine for stomach disorder.

Olea africana Lam. (32, 422)
lorien (*ldamiyoi*, *lngerioi*)
tree, common (locally abundant) in montane forest
2—wood used for making a stick; twigs used for smoking a milk container; 4—bark soaked in water and used with *lmukutan* and *lchingei* as medicine for tapeworm (*ntuma*); 6—vernacular derived from its use as *lorien* (twig used for smoking milk containers).

Schrebera alata (Hochst.) Welw. (36, 255)
iseu (*lebeneuni*)
tree, common in riverine forest and lower montane forest
1—nector source; 4—bark used as medicine for toothache; 6—considered as lowland type of the next; vernacular name, *lebeneuni* (three leaves) derived from its leaflets.

Schrebera alata (Hochst.) Welw. (510)
namalalo
tree, common in montane forest
4—bark used as medicine for toothache; 6—considered as highland type of the above.

Oliniaceae

Olinia rochetiana A. Juss. (816)
nkirenyi
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water or boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for chronic malaria (*ndigana*).

Olinia sp. (333)
loisaei
tree, rare in montane forest
6—called a tree of rain, because here is always water dropping under this tree.

Opiliaceae

Opilia campestris Engl. (114, 121)
lpukenyi
shrub, common in dry bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft; 3—fruit eaten raw.

Passifloraceae

Adenia gummifera (Harv.) Harms. var. *gummifera* (185, 346)
lmalilimai
vine, rare in hilly bushland
2—red resin used as glue (*wala*): stem used for making a necklace; 4—stem and root dried and smoked like a cigarette as medicine for headache and cough (*lwata*).

Adenia gummifera (Harv.) Harms. var. *gummifera* (346)
sarunjo
vine, rare in hilly bushland and on forest edge
5—ritual medicine of *loibon* (diviner); 6—according to the Suiei, thick root of this species is different from the above.

Adenia volkensii Harms (938)
lturmaei (*lperintai*)
herb, rare in dry bushland
5—fruit and root considered to be poisonous and used by a sorcerer (*lasakutoni*).

Pedaliaceae

Sesamothamnus busseanus Engl. (205)
lemijilia
shrub, rare in dry bushland
2—wood used for making a haft of brand iron, knife and ax; 6—vernacular derived from cattle brand iron (*lmenjele*).

Phytolaccaceae

Phytolacca dodecandra L'Herit (650, 778)
syokolteyai (*lkieale*, *lmagirioi*)
vine, common in riverine bushland and forest
4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as an emetic and purgative medicine; 6—root *kelele* (bad small of a certin kind).

Pittosporaceae

Pittosporum viridiflorum Sims. (594)
lketalaasua
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used for stomach disorder: also boiled in goat bone soup for making a medicine for strength; 6—bark *kemototo* (tannin's taste) and the decoction *werekoi* (brown).

Plumbaginaceae

Plumbago zeylanica L. (69, 525)
lkiriantus
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomachache (*ngony*) and the liver (*munyuwa*), sometimes mixed with milk or bone soup; sold at a local market; 6—root tastes *kemototo* (astringent) at first, then *ketuktuk* (hot).

Polygalaceae

Polygala sphenoptera Fres. var. *minor* (Chod.) Chiov. (954)
?
herb, rare in bushland.

Polygonaceae

Oxygonum sinuatum (Meisn.) Dammer (146)
njunge
herb, common to abundant in wooded savanna and bushland
3—leaves boiled and eaten as relish.

Polygonum senegalense Meisn. (281, 798)
loibonga (*lmasiligi*, *lpuopuo*)
herb, locally common in riverside bushland
4—ritual medicine.

Portulacaceae

Portulaca foliosa L. (1002)
loirabirab
herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

Portulaca oleracea L. (190)
loirabirab
herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant pounded and applied to a wound and burn.

Portulaca quadrifida L. (160)
loirabirab
herb, common in bushland
4—whole plant used as medicine for a burn and wound.

Talinum portulacifolium Schweinf. (220)
leshurshin
herb, common in wooded savanna
2—red flower used to dye clothes; 3—leaves eaten raw; 4—leaves pounded and applied to a wound; root roasted and pounded, and mixed with goat fat, then applied to a boil (*lodotai*).

Proteaceae

Faurea saligna Harv. (233)
ljilma
tree, locally common in montane forest
4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; bark also used for making tea, and with bone soup to get strength; 6—considered as a highland type of the next.

Faurea saligna Harv. (805)
lmandurmi
tree, rare on forest edge
6—considered as the lowland type of the above.

Ranunculaceae

Clematis brachiata Thunb. (960)
naitasingisho (*nkolekole*)
vine, common in riverine forest and bushland
4—leaves used as a substitute for snuff (*naisuki*); 5—ritual medicine.

Ramnaceae

Berchemia discolor (Klotsch) Hemsl. (45)
santaiti
tree, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark used for tea, or soaked in water and used for stomach disorder, or boiled in bone soup; 6—bark *kemototo* (astringent taste).

Helinus mystacinus (Ait.) Stend. (94)
loitegomi
vine, common in bushland
2—stem and bark used for making a basket; 4—root boiled in water and used as medicine for snake-bite (mixed with sheep fat).

Rhamnus prinoides L'Hérit (229, 733)
lkinyil (*makerachi*)
shrub to tree, rare in montane forest and forest edge
4—root soaked in water (water gets blue) and used as medicine for preventing and

curing malaria; also used (with sheep fat) for inducing abortion; bark boiled in goat bone soup and used by moran to get strength; sold as a local market; 6—root tastes *kedua* (very bitter).

Rhamnus staddo A. Rich. (703)
lkokorai
shrub, rare on forest edge
4—yellow inner bark soaked in water and used as mdeicine for malaria, hepatitis (*ndiss*) and fever; 6—bark *kedua* (very bitter).

Scutia myrtina (Burm. f.) Kurz (71)
sanankurri
tree, common in riverine forest
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used by moran for getting strength; 6—root *kekagan* (bitter).

Ziziphus abyssinica Hochst. ex A. Rich (1017)
loilalei
tree, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Ziziphus macronata Willd. (548)
loilalei (*ldelendei*)
tree, rare in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Rhizophoraceae

Cassipourea celastroides Alston (16)
lobobo
tree, common on forest edge
2—wood used for making a spoon; 6—considered as the lowland type of the next.

Cassipourea euryoides Alston (236)
etuk
tree, common in montane forest
2—used for making a spoon; 6—highland type of the above.

Rosaceae

Prunus africana (Hook. f.) Kalkm. (556)
lkonjok (*lmalaani*)
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark boiled in goat bone soup for use as medicine for strength.

Rubus rigidus Sm. (847)
nkaakut (*lparmonyo*)
vine, common in riverine bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in dry season; 5—ritual medicine.

Rubiaceae

Canthium keniense Bullock (634)
nbangaat
tree, rare in riverine forest.

Canthium schimperianum A. Rich. (698, 753)
lodoyani (*ltiesi*)
tree, common in riverine forest and forest edge
1—nector source.

Canthium ?setiflorum Hiern (120)
?limejioi, *?legarmon*
shrub, common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 5—ritual medicine (?).

Conostomium quadrrangulare (Rendle.) Cuf. (659)
lkeleyan
herb, rare in bushland
3—nector sucked by children.

Gardenia sp. (66)
lmurgusian
shrub, common in bushland
2—twig used for making a stirrer (*lkepere*).

Oldenlandia wiedemannii K. Schum. (952)
nkeju-o-longo
herb, common in bushland
1—goat's fodder; 6—vernacular meaning foot (*nkeju*) of dik-dik (*longo*).

Oxyanthus speciosus DC. (882)
iyonekike (*nabulotua*)
tree, rare in montane forest
1—nector source.

Pavetta gardeniifolia A. Rich. var. *gardeniifolia* (410)
lokodatei
tree, rare in riverine forest
3—fruit eaten raw.

Pavetta sp. (99)
legrruki
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft.

Pentanisia ouranogyne S. Moore (944)
sigiit
dwarf shrub, common in bushland.

Pentas parvifolia Hiern (186, 468)
marugeroi
shrub, common in bushland
2—red flower put on the forehead of a girl as ornament.

Psychotria tarambassica Brem. (239, 673)
legrruki
shrub, common in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft; 3—fruit eaten but not tasty.

Rothmannia sp. (316)
ntorniki
tree, rare in montane forest
4—bark added in goat bone soup and used as medicine for *ndigana* (chronic malaria) and strength.

Rubia cordifolia L. (738)
lkitadalet
dwarf shrub, rare in bushland (collected at Naibor Keju) 4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for chestpain.

Rytigynia loranthifolia (K. Schum.) Robyns (51)
limejoi
shrub, common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; 6—consider as the lowland type of the next.

Rytigynia loranthifolia (K. Schum.) Robyns (132, 257)
lkuumusiait
shrub, rare in riverine forest and forest edge
2—wood used for making *nguuret* (throwing wooden spear); 3—fruit eaten raw; 6—highland type of the above.

Tarenna graveolens (S. Moore) Brem. (29, 434)
lmasei
small tree, common in lower forest
2—stem used for making a wooden arrow and *nguuret* (wooden spear); twig used for smoking a milk container; 6—lowland type of the next.

Tarenna graveolens (S. Moore) Brem. (259)
lmaisor
tree, common in montane forest
2—wood used for making *nguuret* (wooden spear), *rungu* (club) and arrow: 6—highland type of the above.

Uncaria africana G. Don. (555)
sanankurri (*loilalei*)
woody vine, common in riverine forest
4—root and bark soaked in water and used for stomach disorder: also boiled in bone soup and drunk as medicine for strength.

Vangueria actiloba Robyns (691)
lkormosioi
tree, common in hilly bushland and riverine forest
2—wood used for haft of chisel and for construction; 3—fruit eaten raw (important plant food); available in quantities in dry season; 6—lowland type of the next.

Vangueria actiloba Robyns (265, 765)
lmaldai (*lkumi*)
tree, rare on highland forest edge
3—fruit eaten raw; 6—highland type of the above.

Rutaceae

Calodendrum capense (L. f.) Thunb. (557)
lairraaj
tree, common in lower montane forest
1—nector source.

Clausena anisata (Willd.) Benth. (561, 746)
lmataasia
tree, common in riverine forest and lower montane forest
2—twig used as toothbrush.

Teclea simplicifolia (Engl.) Verdoorn (315)
lkirai orok
tree, common in montane forest
3—fruit eaten (?); 4—bark soaked or boiled in water and used as a medicine for *nkereuwa* (malaria), *ndigana* (chronic malaria) and *ndiss* (hepatitis); 5—green branch put in a fire on *lasarr* and other blessing rituals; 6—bark *kedua* (very bitter); vernacular meaning black (*orok*) *lkirai*.

Toddalis branchiata (L.) Lam. (752)
lparmonyo
vine, rare in forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked in water and the decoction

is mixed with milk and drunk as medicine for malaria; 5—ritual medicine.

Vepris eugeniifolia (Engl.) Verdoorn (388)
lkirai
tree, common to abundant in lower montane forest
2—green twig used for smoking (fumigating) a beehive; wood used for making a comb and *rungu* (club or stick); 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for malaria; green twig put on a fire and the smoke is applied to a patient suffering from body pain.

Vepris glomerata (F. Hoffm.) Engl. (284)
logoltim
tree, common in hilly bushland
2—twig used as toothbrush; branches used for closing the entrance of a manyatta.

Vepris samburuensis Kokwaro (156)
lkampar
tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making an ax haft (*ngojok*); 3—fruit eaten raw.

Zanthoxylum chalybeum Engl. (852)
loisuki
shrub, common in hilly bushland
2—green twig used for smoking a milk container; 4—fruit used as medicine for various diseases (chestpain, fever, sore throat, etc.) and for tea; fruit sold at a local market; 6—fruit *kelaplap* (hot and irritating taste).

Zanthoxylum usambalense (Engl.) Kokwaro (90, 560)
loisuki
shrub, common in bushland
2—green twig used for smoking a milk container; 4—dried fruit soaked in water or mixed with milk and used as medicine for fever, chestpain, tonsilitis (*kilimi*) and sore throat; bark and leaves used as livestock medicine; fruits sold at a local market; 6—fruit tastes *kelaplap* (hot and irritating taste).

Salvadoraceae

Salvadora persica L. (111)
sokotei
shrub, common in dry bushland
2—green twig used as toothbrush (sold at a local market); 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root used as medicine for cleaning the "stomach" of a woman giving a birth; root soaked or boiled in water and the decoction is drunk as an emetic and purgative; 6—root *ketuktuk* (hot).

Santalaceae

Osyris compressa (Berg.) A. DC. (328)
losesiai
shrub, rare on rocky hills
4—bark used for making tea and for children's stomach disorder; fragrant green branches put on a fire and the smoke is applied to a new born child to clean the body; 6—bark *kemototo* (astringent taste).

Sapindaceae

Allophylus griseotomentosus Gilg (639)
lmasanapat
tree, common in riverine fores and forest edge
1—nector source; 3—fruit eaten raw.

Cardiospermum corindum L. (696)
loitegomi
vine, common on forest edge
4—root boiled and mixed with sheep fat, and applied to a snake-bite.

Dodonaea viscosa Jacq. (749)
tree, rare in forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—bark boiled with milk and used as medicine for chestpain.

Hapocoelum foliolosum (Hiern.) Bullock (447, 593)
lmurguti
tree, common in lower montane forest
1—important nector source; 2—twig used as toothbrush; wood used for making an ax haft; 4—leaves soaked or boiled in water and the decoction is used as eye lotion.

Pappea capensis (Spreng.) Eckl. & Zeyh. (566, 1007)
lkurongoi (*olgesigong* in Mukogodo)
tree, rare to common in hilly bushland
4—bark used for tea and soaked in water for use as medicine for stomach disorder and ribpain, and boiled in bone soup for

getting strength; 5—also used as ritual medicine; 6—bark *kemototo* (astringent taste).

Sapotaceae

Aningeria adolfi-friederici (Engl.) Robyns & Gilbert (551)
nkilejo
tree, common to abundant in montane forest
1—nector source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Aningeria pseudolacemosa Hemsl. (225)
nkilijo
tree, common in montane forest
1—nector source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder.

Manilkara discolor (Sond.) Hemsley (325)
nchogis
tree, common to abundant in montane forest
1—nector source; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—considered as the highland type of the next.

Manilkara discolor (Sond.) Hemsley (165)
lgissi
tree, common in riverine forest
1—nector source; 2—heartwood used for making a *rungu* of a good quality; 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—bark *kemototo*; intermediate type between the above and the next.

Manilkara discolor (Sond.) Hemsley (112)
ltooj
tree, rare in hilly bushland and on forest edge
2—heartwood used for making a *rungu* (club); 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—bark used as medicine for stomach disorder; 6—bark *kemototo* (astringent); lowland type of the above.

Mimusops sp. (627)
lpaakit
tree, common in montane forest
4—bark boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for stomach discolor (*erabatisho*) and for getting strength; 6—bark *kemototo* (astringent).

Scrophulariaceae

Craterostigma plantagineum Hochst. (921)
nkeju-o-nkutuju
herb, seasonally common in bushland and wooded grassland
5—ritual medicine (dried and powdered and mixed with fat, then applied to women's breast pain.

Cycnium sp. (1008)
kenyora
dwarf shrub, rare in bushland
5—ritual medicine, specially used as aphrodisiac medicine.

Ghikaena speciosa (Rendle) Diels. (1031)
kenyora
dwarf shrub, rare in bushland
5—ritual medicine (aphrodisiac).

Striga gesnerioides (Willd.) Vatke (676)
sirai
herb to shrub, rare in bushland
6—vernacular derived from *sirai* (*Euphorbia candelabrum*) under which it is usually found.

Simaroubaceae

Harrisonia abyssinica Oliv. (126)
lasaramai
shrub, rare in bushland
4—root soaked in water and the decoction is used for preventing and curing malaria; also used for inducing abortion; 6—bark *kedua* (very bitter taste).

Solanaceae

Lycium europaeum L. (382, 759)
lukii
shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for rib-pain (*nolmarei*), backpain (*nkorion*) and joint pain (*lbai*); 5—ritual medicine.

Solanum arundo Mattei. (722)
shikawai
shrub, common in dry bushland
4—root soaked in water or chewed for use

as medicine for fever; bitter juice from the fruit applied to nipples of a mother to make a children wean: 6—root *kekagan* (bitter).

Solanum dubium Fres (578)
ntulelei
shrub, common in dry bushland
4—root chewed as medicine for fever and sore throat (*mueyan lo lgoso*); fruit pounded and applied to a wound to repel flies; 6—root *kekagan* (bitter).

Solanum hastifolium Dunal. (367)
mpatapata
shrub, common in dry bushland
4—green leaves soaked in water and the decoction is used as eye lotion.

Solanum incanum L. (15, 445)
ltulelei
shrub, abundant in bushland
4—root chewed, or soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for fever, coughing (*lwata*) and sore throat (*mueyianlo lgoso*); fruit applied to mother's nipples to induce a children's weaning easy: 6—root *kekagan* (bitter).

Solanum nigrum L. (519, 638)
lmoato
shrub, locally common in riverside bushland
5—ritual medicine.

Solanum renschii Vatke (618)
ntulelei
shrub. common in bushland
4—root chewed or soaked in water and used as medicine for fever; 6—root *kekagan* (bitter).

Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal (402)
lekuru
shrub, rare in bushland
4—fruit soaked in water and the decoction is appled to eye diseases: root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for backache and joint pain.

Sterculiaceae

Dombeya goetzenii K. Schum. (232)
lpolugwai
tree, common, in lower montane forest and forest edge
1—nector source; 2—bark used for making a basket; 6—elephants like this plant very much; considered as highland type of the next.

Dombeya kirkii Mast. (642)
lauo (*loloki*)
shrub, common in hilly bushland
1—important nector source, 2—stem used for making a bow (*nkauo*), spear shaft and stick; bark for making a basket; 4—root boiled in bone soup for taking as medicine for strength; 5—green branches put at the entrances of the huts of the initiates on a circumcision rite; 6—considered as the lowland type of the above.

Dombeya rotundifolia (Hochst.) Planch. (1019)
lesapkon
shrub, rare on rocky highland hills.

Melhania velutina Forsk. (611)
ljuu-le-mony
dwarf shrub, rare in hilly bushland
4—stem and leaves roasted and the charcoal is applied to a wound.

Sterculia stenocarpa H. Winkl. (167, 890)
lkarasha
tree, common in bushland
2—twig used for cleaning a milk container; 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root boiled with butter in water and used as medicine for *iliyatatisho* (a newborn baby's indigestion) and children's *ndigana* (chronic malaria); 6—decoction becomes *kepirnyanyi* (jelly like).

Tiliaceae

Grewia bicolor Juss. (56)
siteti
shrub, common in bushland
2—stem used for making a spear shaft and arrow shaft for bleeding cattle; 3—fruit eaten raw (important plant food in early dry season, and all the fruits of genus *Grewia* are called *lpoasani* in general and available just after the rain); 5—on a circumcision rite, green branches are put at the entrances of the huts of the initiates; 6—considered as the lowland type of the next.

Grewia bicolor Juss. (389)

siteti-letomia
shrub, rare on forest edges
2—wood used for making a spear shaft; 3—fruit eaten raw; 6—highland type of the above.

Grewia lilacina K. Schum. (206)
lkalkaloi
shrub, common in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season; 4—root boiled with bones and drunk for getting strength.

Grewia similis K. Schum. (440)
irri
shrub, common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Grewia tembensis Fresen. var. *kakothamnos* Burrett (103)
irri
shrub, common in bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Grewia tenax (Forsk.) Fiori (215)
laitepai
shrub, common in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Grewia sp. ?*trichocarpa* A. Rich. (791)
lpalaaema
shrub, rare on forest edges
2—wood used for making an arrow shaft for bleeding and for shooting birds by the initiates on circumcision rite; 3—fruit eaten raw; available in early dry season.

Grewia villosa Willd. (46)
lpupoi
shrub, common in bushland
2—stem used for making an arrow shaft for bleeding and for shooting birds; 3—fruit eaten raw, available in early dry season; 4—root used in some areas as medicine for strength.

Triumfetta flavescens A. Rich. (869)
lkarpoeta
shrub, common in bushland.
1—nector source.

Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq. (356)
narekteipa
shrub, common in bushland
1—nector source.

Turraea sp. (355)
loirei
shrub, rare in bushland
2—wood used for making a ear plug.

Ulmaceae

Celtis africana Burm. f. (269)
loisiteti
tree, common in riverine forest and lower montane forest
3—fruit eaten raw.

Chaetacme aristata Planch. (272, 605)
sunungurr (*lakardadai*)
tree, common in riverine forest
4—bark boiled in goat bone soup and used as medicine for getting strength.

Trema orientalis (L.) Bl. (628)
loikilepoi
tree, common in riverine forest
2—wood used for making a sheath (*nchachurr*) and a fire-making stick (*lpiron*).

Umbelliferae

Heteromorpha trifoliata (Wendl.) Eckl. & Zeyh. (699, 734)
lkuiyeni
tree, common in hilly bushland
5—root used as ritual medicine.

Pencedanum linderi Norman (1025)
lkiwaj
herb, rare undergrowth in lower montane forest
3—root eaten raw.

Steganotaenia araliacea Hochst. (166, 353)
ltaleleni (*ldule*)
herb, common in wet hilly bushland
2—stem used for making a flute (*ltule*); 5—ritual medicine; 6—vernacular also meaning a flute which is made of this plant.

Torilis arvensis (Huds.) Link. (750)
ldule
herb, common in wet forest (collected at Naibor Keju)
2—stem used for making a flute (*ltule*); 4—leaves soaked in water and used as medicine for preventing miscarriage.

Urticaceae

Girardinia condensata Wedd. (672)
naigorr-o-losowan
shrub, common forest undergrowth
4—root boiled in goat bone soup and used by moran for getting strength.

Obetia pinnatifida Baker (464)
nokoret
shrub to tree, rare in lower montane forest
2—bark used for making strong rope.

Panzolzia parasitica (Forsk.) Schweinf. (694)
lnear
shrub, common in wet bushland near water
4—stem pounded and made clammy and applied to a burn: root used as livestock medicine.

Verbenaceae

Chascanum marrubifolium Walp. (936)
lekolopanyi
herb, seasonally common in bushland
4—leaves used as a substitute for chewing tobacco.

Clerodendrum eriophyllum Gürke (221)
loiyabasei
shrub, common in bushland
2—whole plant used for construction.

Clerodendrum myricoides R. Br. (173)
lmakutukuti
shrub, rare in bushland
4—root boiled with sheep fat and the decoction is used as medicine for gonorrhea (*kisunono* or *lbai-le-nkolion*), joint and bone pain and backache; also boiled in goat bone soup for use as medicine for strength; root sold at a local market; 6—root *kekagan* and *kengusil* (bad smell).

Lantana rhodesiensis Moldenke (755)
seketeti-le-nkolion
herb to shrub, locally common in highland grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for a pregnant woman; 6—vernacular meaning woman's *seketeti.*

Lantana viburnoides (Forsk.) Vahl (218, 951)
lyongoriai
herb to shrub, common in bushland
4—whole plant soaked in water and used as medicine for a pregnant women.

Lippia carviodora Meikle (213)
leminyianyi
shrub, common in dry bushland
3—dried leaves used for making tea.

Lippia javanica (Burm. f.) Spreng. (529)
sinoni
shrub, common in riverside bushland
4—root chewed or soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria; leaves soaked in water and the decoction is used for washing a children's skin rashes (*lpepedo*) and measles (*ltipo*).

Lippia ukambensis Vatke (427)
sinoni
shrub, common in riverside bushland
4—root chewed or soaked in water and used as an emetic medicine for malaria; leaves soaked in water and the decoction is used for washing a children's skin rashes (*lpepedo*) and measles (*ltipo*).

Premna oligotricha Bak. (542)
lomonira
shrub, rare in lower montane forest
2—twig used for smoking a milk container; 3—fruit eaten raw; 4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for joint and bone pain (*lbai* and *nkirotet*).

Premna resinosa Schauer (296)
lomonira
shrub, rare in dry bushland
3—fruit eaten (?); 4—root soaked or boiled in water and used as medicine for *lbai* (joint pain).

Violaceae

Rinorea convallariiflora (Bak.) Eyles (881)
ldalabulongo
tree, rare in lower montane forest.

Rinorea elliptica (Oliv.) O. Kuntze (693)
ldalabulongo
tree, rare in lower montane forest.

Vitaceae

Cissus aphyllantha Gilg. (62)

Ikileniai
shrub, rare in bushland
4—root roasted and pounded until getting sticky and applied to a wound, burn and boil.

Cissus quadrangularis L. (8)
sukurtuti
vine, common in bushland
2—stem considered as termite repellant and used for binding a beehive; 4—root boiled in bone soup and used for medicine for rib pain (*nolmarei*): stem used for livestock *ndiss* (hepatitis); 6—root *kekagan* (a little bitter) and *kelangalan* (hot).

Cissus rotundifolia (Forsk.) Vahl. (152, 462)
lalaiti
vine, common in bushland
2—stem used as binding rope; 4—root boiled in bone soup and used as medicine for strength; in some area it is also used as medicine for *ntanun* (spleen); 6—root *kelaplap* (irritating taste).

Cyphostemma orond (Gilg. & Bened.) Desc. (762)
lorrdo
creeping herb, common in highland grassland (collected at Naibor Keju)
3—leaves pounded and boiled, and mixed with milk to eat.

Cyphostemma sp. (7)
nkisianga (*lorrdo*)
vine, common in bushland
3—leaves boiled and mixed with milk and sugar, or blood and eaten; 5—root used as ritual medicine; 6—lowland type of the next.

Cyphostemma sp. (268, 697)
ltanyamoti (*lorrdo*)
vine, common on forest edge
3—fruit sometimes eaten; leaves usually not eaten because they are overgrown and tough; 5—root used as ritual medicine; 6—highland type of the above.

Cyphostemma sp. (516)
nkonee
vine, common in bushland
3—leaves boiled and eaten.

Rhoicissus revolii Planch. (153, 387)
lwalkiyoi (*lngereniai*)
vine, common in riverside bushland
4—root soaked in water and used as medicine for stomach disorder; also used by warriors (moran) for getting strength (boiled in goat bone soup); 6—root *kemototo* (tannin's taste) and makes the body "hot".

Zygophyllaceae

Tribulus terrestris L. (98)
lamurrwaki
herb, seasonally common in dry bushland
6—considered to be harmful to livestock, because this plant has numerous hairly spines.